

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

U.S. FOREIGN MILITARY SALES
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention information submitted pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act with respect to U.S. foreign military sales during fiscal year 1995.

The first table details worldwide government-to-government foreign military sales during fiscal year 1995 for defense articles and services and for construction sales. Total FMS sales for fiscal year 1995 were \$9.029 billion, a decline from \$12.865 billion in fiscal year 1994.

The second table details licenses/approval for the export of commercially sold defense articles and services for fiscal year 1995.

The tables follow:

Total value of defense articles and services sold to each country/purchaser as of September 30, 1995 under foreign military sales (see part II for construction sales)

[In thousands of dollars]¹

Countries	Accepted— fiscal year 1995
Part I—Foreign Military Sales:	
Antigua and Barbuda	162
Argentina	15,909
Australia	164,756
Austria	10,462
Bahrain	57,266
Bangladesh	7,542
Barbados	88
Belgium	24,213
Belize	298
Bolivia—Intl. Narc	13,631
Botswana	75
Brazil	58,259
Brunei	20
Cambodia	1,688
Canada	197,661
Cape Verde	2
Chad	343
Chile	4,084
Colombia	20,732
Colombia—Intl. Narc	10,235
Costa Rica	2,009
Denmark	47,222
Djibouti	50
Dominica	73
Dominican Republic	610
Ecuador	134
Ecuador—Intl. Narc	129
Egypt	1,080,975
El Salvador	7,214
Eritrea	204
Estonia	168
Ethiopia	544
Fiji	15
Finland	218,175
France	767,735
Germany	266,461
Ghana	85
Greece	216,194
Grenada	95

Countries	Accepted— fiscal year 1995
Guyana	67
Haiti	918
Honduras	3,952
India	15
Indonesia	11,293
Ireland	45
Israel	661,282
Italy	31,012
Jamaica	1,169
Japan	715,389
Jordan	15,316
Kenya	2,754
Korea (Seoul)	494,320
Kuwait	83,694
Latvia	234
Lebanon	66,044
Lithuania	341
Luxembourg	68
Malaysia	25,697
Malta	12
Mexico	1,608
Morocco	4,482
Mozambique	368
Nacisa	397
Namibia	60
Namma	1,371
Namsa—F104	350
Namsa—General+Nike	20,011
Namsa—Hawk	928
Namsa—Weapons	7,384
Napmo	2,734
NATO	1,670
NATO AEW+C (O+S)	26,750
NATO Headquarters	221
Netherlands	947,526
New Zealand	9,390
NHPLO	1,630
Niger	589
Norway	12,131
Oas Hq	33
Oman	8,108
Org. of African Unity	763
Pakistan	78
Panama	55
Paraguay	13
Portugal	13,519
Rep. of Philippines	23,025
Romania	12,431
Saciant	6,507
Saudi Arabia	485,613
Senegal	451
Shape	3,287
Sierra Leone	3
Singapore	198,146
Slovakia	(2)
Spain	401,722
Sri Lanka	67
St. Kitts and Nevis	15
St. Lucia	292
St. Vincent+Gren	25
Sweden	12,865
Switzerland	22,393
Taiwan	208,123
Thailand	193,496
Trinidad—Tobago	155
Tunisia	10,552
Turkey	599,092
United Arab Emirates	4,698
United Kingdom	114,369
UNOCHA	766
Uruguay	2,323
Venezuela	36,172
Zambia	322

Countries	Accepted— fiscal year 1995
Zimbabwe	292
Classified totals ³	320,801
Subtotal	9,029,308

Part II—Construction Sales:

Bolivia—Intl. Narc	1,340
Cape Verde	58
Chad	194
Colombia—Intl. Narc	451
Ecuador—Intl. Narc	243
Egypt	4,241
El Salvador	2,442
Eritrea	456
Ethiopia	243
Honduras	388
Morocco	4,854
Saudi Arabia	10,000
Subtotal	24,911

Total

¹Totals may not add due to rounding.

²Dollar value less than \$500.00.

³See the classified annex to the CPD.

Licenses/approvals for the export of commercially sold defense articles/services as of September 30, 1995

[In thousands of dollars]

	Cumulative
Albania	39
Algeria	29,520
Andorra	40
Angola	863
Antigua	3
Argentina	45,631
Aruba	6
Australia	698,814
Austria	23,277
Azerbaijan	64
Bahamas, The	2,057
Bahrain	10,124
Bangladesh	5,531
Barbados	28,146
Belgium	192,327
Belize	125
Bermuda	54
Bolivia	31,616
Botswana	1,188
Brazil	108,544
British Virgin Islands	61
Brunei	23,405
Bulgaria	728
Burma	3
Burkina Faso	18
Cambodia	38
Cameroon	626
Canada	19,016
Cayman Islands	35
Chad	5,233
Chile	51,411
China	222,784
Colombia	27,134
Congo	600
Comoros	7
Costa Rica	21,514
Cote D'Ivoire	653
Cyprus	995
Czech Republic	10,128
Denmark	131,470
Dominican Republic	22,967
Ecuador	52,195

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

	Cumulative
Egypt	163,788
El Salvador	23,605
Eritrea	111
Estonia	620
Ethiopia	93
Finland	1,688,348
Faroe Islands	4,000
Fiji	10
Finland	16,310
France	204,516
French Guiana	441,629
French Polynesia	22
Gambia	2
Gabon	1,600
Germany	797,503
Ghana	7
Gibraltar	12
Greece	177,800
Greenland	27
Guatemala	21,997
Guyana	82
Haiti	799
Honduras	22,234
Hong Kong	21,274
Hungary	331
Iceland	5,585
India	17,001
Indonesia	80,214
Ireland	3,502
Israel	679,993
Italy	510,828
Jamaica	21,284
Japan	2,163,667
Jordan	2,854
Kazakhstan	229,027
Kenya	421
Korea, Republic of	985,611
Kuwait	568,711
Latvia	269
Lebanon	732
Lithuania	16
Luxembourg	315,693
Macau	279
Malaysia	97,974
Maldives	12
Mali	1
Malta	18
Mauritius	1
Mexico	44,506
Monaco	9
Morocco	13,409
Namibia	1,327
Nepal	62
Netherlands	464,058
Netherlands Antilles	3,381
New Caledonia	216
New Zealand	72,728
Nicaragua	2,056
Niger	420
Nigeria	1,231
Norway	199,616
Oman	10,072
Pakistan	105,897
Panama	21,494
Papua New Guinea	1,925
Paraguay	37,198
Peru	41,616
Philippines	112,923
Poland	1,449
Portugal	57,584
Qatar	2,743
Reunion	4
Romania	3,430
Russia	10,613
Saudi Arabia	816,656
Senegal	454
Singapore	333,244
Slovakia	167
Slovenia	18,497
Solomon Islands	169
South Africa	30,178
Spain	285,188
Sri Lanka	3,697
St. Kitts and Nevis Anguilla	4

	Cumulative
St. Lucia	?
St. Vincent	53
Suriname	37
Sweden	1,071,849
Switzerland	238,531
Taiwan	27,757
Tanzania	25
Thailand	159,882
Trinidad and Tobago	21,789
Tunisia	5,470
Turkey	574,747
Turkmenistan	600
Uganda	133
Ukraine	1,528
United Arab Emirates	53,546
United Kingdom	2,444,015
United Nations	97
Uruguay	23,284
Uzbekistan	9
Various Countries	403,383
Venezuela	61,694
Vietnam	1,060
Yemen	1,392
Zambia	2,475
Zimbabwe	719
Classified Totals ¹	875,292

Worldwide Total

¹ See classified annex to CPD.

Note.—Details may not add due to rounding.

Source: This information was prepared and submitted by the Office of Defense Trade Controls, State Department.

RALPH YARBOROUGH TRIBUTE

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in 1969 when I was a member of the Texas State Senate I had the great honor of introducing the late Senator Ralph Yarborough at a United Labor Legislative Committee luncheon. What I said that day about my friend held true until the day he died. I ask that this tribute to Senator Yarborough be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a memorial to one of the best and most compassionate statesmen that Texas and the U.S. Senate will ever know.

Ralph Yarborough has been in the arena for the little people of Texas as long as I can remember. He has represented the folks from Diboll and Dallas, from Huntington and Houston, from San Augustine and San Antonio, from Kountze and Corsicana, and he has represented them with vigor, compassion and complete disregard for the special interest and the greedy.

This is rare in a Texas politician. Too often the rest of us have to find a reason why we can't do what we know we should. Too often, we find it necessary to compromise with the special interests. Not Ralph Yarborough. He is totally incorruptible. His record of courage and consistency cannot be matched in the United States Senate.

He is the only Senator from the old Confederacy who has dared represent the black man with votes rather than words. He is the only prominent Texas politician who would march with the brown man in their effort to obtain a decent minimum wage.

His trail has been glorious but it's also been long and torturous. He is the most hated of all by the privileged and the powerful. But he is loved by us. Loved because he does right, and loved because he is all we have.

HONORING RUSSELL L. CARSON

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to recognize Mr. Russell L. Carson. Mr. Carson recently retired as captain of the Waterford Township Police Department after 25 years of dedicated public service. A retirement party in his honor is to be held on February 3, 1996, in Keego Harbor, MI.

Mr. Carson has spent his entire career protecting the public and preserving the laws of this Nation. During his illustrious career, he has received many awards and commendations for his selfless devotion to duty. His tireless spirit has earned him the respect of his colleagues not only in the police department that he helped to command, but also with the countless people whose lives were touched by him. During his 25-year career, Mr. Carson has worked as a patrolman, detective, school liaison officer, lieutenant, staff lieutenant, and captain. Also included in his many duties were detective bureau commander, patrol bureau commander, and administrative services commander.

Mr. Speaker, Russell Carson has worked diligently to help make his community a safer and better place to live. I know that his retirement dinner is not meant to celebrate his departure from law enforcement, rather, the dinner is meant to show him the deep love and respect his colleagues, his family, his friends, and his community have for him. I ask you and my fellow Members of the 104th Congress to join me in paying tribute to such a dedicated public servant, Mr. Russell L. Carson.

HONORING CONGRESSWOMAN BARBARA JORDAN

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, in honor of this year's theme of African-American women, I wish to recognize the passing of former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, one of Texas' greatest political figures. She died at the age of 59 from pneumonia, one of the many illnesses which she suffered from in the last years of her life. But the life that she led was extraordinary, and she left a mark that few will ever match, and that none will ever forget.

Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman Jordan distinguished herself from an early age. With her family's encouragement she worked hard to rise above the poverty of her childhood in Houston. She graduated magna cum laude from Texas Southern University. It was there that she first displayed her powerful oratorical skills as a member of the debate team. In 1959 she received her law degree from Boston University.

Mr. Speaker, Barbara Jordan made history by setting a number of firsts. She was the first

black State senator in Texas history, elected in 1966. In 1972 she was accorded the high honor of being elected president pro tempore of the Texas Senate, another first for an African-American. Eight years later she recorded another first, becoming the first black from Texas to be elected to Congress. Although she only served for 6 years in the House of Representatives, her impact was monumental.

It was as a freshman Congresswoman, Mr. Speaker, that the Nation first came to know Barbara Jordan. As a member of the House Judiciary Committee she made one of the defining speeches of the Richard Nixon impeachment hearings. Rising above the political rhetoric, she told the world, "My faith in the Constitution is whole, it is complete, it is total, and I am not going to sit here and be an idle spectator to the diminution, the subversion, the destruction of the Constitution." Indeed, her statements reminded America of what was truly great about this country.

On a more personal note, Mr. Speaker, Barbara Jordan served as one of my earliest political role models. I had a chance to see Congresswoman Jordan speak at the 1976 Democratic National Convention. Like everyone else that heard her speech I was moved not only by her eloquence, but by her definition of public service. "More is required of public officials than slogans and handshakes and press releases," she said. "We must hold ourselves strictly accountable. We must provide the people with a vision of the future." These words continue to guide and inspire me 20 years later.

I wish in the coming days that all Texans would join me in reflecting upon the legacy of Barbara Jordan. She stood for honesty, integrity, and an unswerving commitment to the principles on which this country was founded. Her legacy will endure as we continue to honor these ideals.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT AND GROWTH ACT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Small Business Investment and Growth Act, to provide needed tax relief for some of America's small business manufacturers.

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I strenuously objected to the tax increases of 1990 and 1993, knowing of the negative economic impact these would have on American businesses and individuals. In particular, increasing the maximum individual marginal tax rate from 28 percent to 39.6 percent put a tremendous strain on small businesses organized as S corporations, because they must pay taxes at the individual rate. S corporation manufacturers, facing 36-percent and 39.6-percent tax rates at the highest levels, compete at a significant disadvantage against C corporation manufacturers, which pay a maximum 34-percent rate.

I propose to end this Government-created inequity with the Small Business Investment

and Growth Act. Small businesses have created the overwhelming majority of jobs in the United States. We cannot allow the intrusiveness of the Federal Government to neutralize this proven formula of prosperity and job growth.

This act will establish at 34 percent the maximum tax rate for manufacturers organized as S corporations. The taxable small business income would be limited to income from the trade or business of certain eligible small businesses, specifically excluding passive income. To benefit from the maximum 34-percent rate, businesses must also reinvest their after-tax income into the business.

To encourage business reinvestment, each eligible S corporation would establish a new qualified retained earnings account [QREA]. Each year, the QREA will be increased by the taxable earnings of the business. The QREA may then be decreased by either "qualified" or "nonqualified" distributions. Qualified distributions are to enable shareholders to pay the income taxes due on their pro rata share of the taxable income. Should a business choose to make nonqualified distributions from its QREA, it will incur an additional tax, designed to negate the benefit of the maximum rate of 34 percent.

Again, the intent of this legislation is to reward eligible S corporations which reinvest income into the business, thereby creating more jobs. Indeed, successful small manufacturers have been able to create three to four new jobs for every additional \$100,000 they retain in the business.

I recognize that this legislation is a rather modest and narrowly crafted bill, and I realize that there may be other ways to accomplish the end goal of this proposal, which is to equalize the tax treatment of all manufacturers whether they organize as S corporations or C corporations. In that regard, I would welcome a debate on the best means to achieve this end. Personally, I would prefer to lower even further corporate and business taxes, but we are currently constrained by our budget rules. Furthermore, I look forward to an opportunity to completely abolish the present tax code in order to replace it with a more simple tax code that eliminates the inequities inherent in the current code.

The Small Business Investment and Growth Act will, in the near term, provide much needed tax relief to spur economic and job growth, and I would strongly encourage my colleagues to cosponsor it.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF CLARENCE HARMON ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate one of the great citizens of my hometown, St. Louis, on his retirement from a unique and valuable career of public service.

Col. Clarence Harmon, who will celebrate his retirement later this week, had a truly distinguished career with the Metropolitan St. Louis Police Department. After working his

way up through the ranks, he became the first African-American police chief in the city's history.

Perhaps Chief Harmon's greatest contribution to the police department, and to the safety of our citizens, was his early and fervent commitment to community oriented policing. The success of this program can be seen as the crime rate in St. Louis declines—with the murder rate dropping by 18 percent last year. By encouraging the police to work hand in hand with the community to address problems before they become crises he has been instrumental in increasing community confidence and police effectiveness.

I join my fellow St. Louisans in congratulating Chief Harmon on a job well done and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING FIRST PRES- BYTERIAN CHURCH OF LIVER- MORE, CA

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1871, a group of nine farmers drew together to form a new church in the Livermore Valley in northern California. Started at a time when bars were more prevalent in Livermore than churches, what became the First Presbyterian Church of Livermore has witnessed the remarkable events that have shaped our country—the sorrow of war and the prosperity of peace, the anxiety of drought and the blessing of abundant harvest. And throughout its 125-year history, First Presbyterian has celebrated the importance of family and the centrality of enduring values.

Over its 125-year history, the First Presbyterian Church has grown to a ministry serving not only its 800 members but the greater Livermore Community. Very deliberately, the Church has chosen to stay in its downtown location rather than move to a more comfortable suburban area precisely because of its desire to serve those who most need its assistance. First Presbyterian has been a leader in supporting such vital efforts as the Family Crisis Center and the Emergency Fund Center, which help persons needing food, shelter, and other critical assistance.

In addition, the Church has worked actively with the Tri-Valley Haven for Women, which ministers to women and children suffering from abusive situations. First Presbyterian has also played a lead role in the Interfaith Backpack project, through which the greater religious community works together at the beginning of each school year to provide backpacks for young people whose families can't afford them.

First Presbyterian celebrates its 125th anniversary with the grateful knowledge that it has improved the lives of countless men, women, and children in central California. In coming years, this legacy will serve to inspire new acts of charity and generosity that, in themselves, will encourage others to serve as they have been served. It is an honor for me to recognize First Presbyterian Church of Livermore in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and to

express my personal thanks to Pastor William E. Nebo and all the members of the Church for what they are doing to build the Livermore community. My best to each of them on this unique and special occasion.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 3, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

COMMON-SENSE CAMPAIGN REFORMS

The past year was productive for congressional reform. Congress acted to apply private sector laws to Congress, ban gifts, and restrict lobbying. These common-sense reforms are important, and Congress should build on this momentum and pass sweeping campaign finance reform this year.

In the past few decades, Congress has made substantial progress in opening up the political process and making Members more accountable. Members of Congress are now required to make comprehensive financial disclosure, and public and private transactions are subject to careful scrutiny. This exposure is directly responsible for the numerous successful ethics investigations in recent years. Prior to these changes—thirty, fifty, or a hundred years ago—such ethics violations were rarely prosecuted because the public knew nothing about them. We need to build continually on this progress, including the important steps taken last year.

CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Last January Congress passed a law to apply private sector laws to Congress. This legislation was based on a recommendation of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, which I co-chaired, and is an expansion of a measure passed by the House in 1994. This new law establishes an Office of Compliance to apply these laws to Congress, including labor regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

LOBBYING REFORM

With my strong support, Congress passed a lobbying reform law that requires paid lobbyists to disclose who pays them, whom they lobby, what issues they lobby for, and how much they are paid to influence the government. A similar bill was filibustered by the Senate in 1994. I am pleased that leaders of both parties removed their opposition to these reforms.

GIFT BAN

The House passed a bill to ban all gifts to Members, with limited exceptions for close family or friends. There is simply no reason to take valuable gifts, meals, or vacations from lobbyists.

THE 1996 REFORM AGENDA

We must push hard for additional reforms in 1996. The forces against reform are strong—last year lobbying reform and the gift ban were blocked five times before public pressure forced the House leadership to have a vote. Congress must build on these successes to complete additional reforms.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The overriding reform issue for 1996 is campaign finance reform. Some observers liken

congressional reform to a three-legged stool. Banning gifts and restricting lobbying are the first two legs, but without the third leg—campaign finance reform—the stool will fall over. Hoosiers are fed up with the flood of campaign money and favors from lobbyists.

I have expressed the concern for many years that money plays a disproportionate role in American politics. The system forces candidates to spend too much time raising money instead of meeting with the public and focusing on issues of national importance. My sense is that the public will demand major change in the present system. Reforming campaign finance is critical if Congress is to be a truly representative body.

There are a number of key issues in campaign finance reform:

Political action committees (PACs)

The importance of PACs should be reduced. We should cap total PAC contributions to a candidate and reduce the limit on contributions from a single PAC. Members of Congress should also be prohibited from running "leadership PACs", which a few Members use to gain power and influence over other Members for their own personal agenda. We should also block "bundling" of checks by PACs, which evades the \$5,000 limit on PAC contributions.

"Soft money"

We should limit contributions by corporations, wealthy individuals, and other organizations to political parties and PACs affiliated with Members of Congress. These donors now give hundreds of thousands of dollars for "independent" expenditures. While direct expenditures for candidates are prohibited—advertising, campaign salaries, etc.—the indirect efforts, such as organization and issue or party advertising, can be as influential. Because these actions are theoretically not for federal candidates, they skirt federal campaign limits and can avoid public disclosure.

Small contributors

Reforms should emphasize the importance of grassroots political fundraising over big-ticket donors. The number of large contributions should be capped, and candidates should be encouraged to seek a broad base of support from contributions of less than \$200—perhaps with a tax deduction for individuals who make small contributions. A balance should also be struck between small in-state contributions and larger national contributions.

Spending limits

Congress passed some mandatory spending limits in 1974, but the Supreme Court overturned them as an unconstitutional restriction on free speech. We should examine ways to encourage voluntary limits, such as providing reduced-cost television and radio time to candidates who abide by the limits. Presidential campaigns now provide public matching funds for candidates who agree to abide by voluntary spending limits.

Enforcement

Congress must also give more authority to the Federal Election Commission to crack down on election law violations. In one recent case, the FEC needed 12 months to audit a House Member's campaign records that turned out to be fraudulent. Prompt, tough enforcement is the key to cleaning up the system.

CONCLUSION

Congress made significant progress on reforms in 1995, but it must build on that mo-

mentum in 1996. Major campaign finance reform will be the overriding reform issue this year in Congress. The purpose of reform is to reduce special interest influence and increase political competition. The campaign finance system may never be perfect, but the influence of money can and should be reduced. Until we begin limiting money's disproportionate influence, public cynicism will continue to grow.

The passage of a complete reform agenda will help demonstrate that members are serious about enhancing the openness, effectiveness, and public credibility of Congress. I strongly support sweeping campaign finance reform, and will urge my colleagues to act now to make these commonsense changes that reflect on the integrity of Congress.

OIL SPILL PROTECTION

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague, Representative PATRICK KENNEDY, in an effort to protect Rhode Island's precious coastline from the environmental devastation of oil spills.

Tragically, on January 19, the tug boat *Scandia* caught fire in severe weather off the coast of my congressional district.

The tug's crew could not control the fire and abandoned both the tug and the barge's cargo of 4 million gallons of oil to the high winds and seas.

While the tug crew was swiftly pulled from the sea by brave members of the Coast Guard, the same cannot be said for the unmanned barge which spilled 1 million gallons of oil off the Rhode Island coast.

The environmental and economic destruction of the spill is, at the present time, incalculable. Indeed, no one can estimate the damage to the fishery's long-term health, the wildlife, or my State's tourism industry.

But what has become clear in articles from the Providence Journal and my own experience as a member of the now defunct Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, is that Congress must address the growing reliance of this Nation on towing vessels to transport hazardous materials like oil.

It may surprise some of my colleagues that a tug boat which pulls 4 million gallons of oil and has a crew of 6 is not required to be inspected by the Coast Guard.

That's correct, the tug boat that pulled thousands of barrels of oil off the coast of my district and the estimated 2 to 4 barges that ply the waters of Narragansett Bay each day do not even get inspected once a year like an automobile.

Moreover, even though the *Scandia's* pilot had a master's license, no license is actually required to pilot these vessels.

And, perhaps even more disturbing is the fact that tug boats are not required to have some of the most basic navigational and safety equipment on board.

This body has tried to address this situation in previous years, only to have efforts to improve tug safety sink in the other body.

However, I would urge my colleagues, especially those from our Nation's coastal States,

to consider joining me and Congressman KENNEDY in supporting legislation that tries to prevent avoidable accidents in the future.

The Towing Vessel Safety Act of 1996 takes a better safe than sorry approach to protecting our Nation's environment and the hard-working families who make their living on the water.

This legislation will require tugs that pull hazardous materials to be inspected once a year, just like the cars of my constituents.

It will also establish licensing standards for the pilot and crew of tug boats towing hazardous materials, just like truckers who have a license to carry these items.

The bill would also ask the Coast Guard and Secretary of Transportation to ensure that tug boats carry basic navigational items like a radar system, a compass, and up-to-date charts as well as adequate fire fighting equipment, just as oil tankers must do.

The legislation protects crew members who report safety violations from wrongful discharge, like other employees who handle volatile cargo.

These common sense, preventative measures are a responsible first-step in addressing the increase in oil barge traffic off our Nation's pristine beaches. Indeed, the National Transportation Safety Board has made similar recommendations in the past.

At the same time, we need to take other steps to ensure that the barges pulled by these tugs are safe, and in the weeks to come we will be examining legislation to accomplish this aim.

The Coast Guard recognizes that there is a need to improve tug and barge safety, and it has proposed some new safety measures. And, the towing industry plans to have a self-inspection regime ready in 2 years.

However, I believe we need to take direct, reasonable steps to prevent environmental and economic catastrophes like the spill off Rhode Island.

Prevention is not without cost, but as the saying goes, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

At the present time, questions remain as to the cause of the accident and whether the accident could have been prevented, but concerns remain that this disaster was preventable. It is in this spirit that we are introducing the Towing Vessel Safety Act.

Mr. Speaker, my State has seen the results of an oil spill once, and I hope this legislation can reduce the chances of it happening again.

NORMA MATHES KNIGHT, KINGS PARK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1995 WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincere congratulations to Norma Mathes Knight on being named the Kings Park, NY, Chamber of Commerce 1995 Woman of the Year.

In 1963, Norma Mathes Knight, her husband Harold (Harry) Mathes and their daughters Pa-

tricia, Marilyn, and son Bill moved to Fort Salonga in Suffolk County, NY.

Patricia was then a freshman at Immaculate College in Pennsylvania, Marilyn a freshman at Kings Park High School, and Bill a student at Ralph J. Osgood Elementary School.

In 1970, Norma and Harry opened Mathes & Son, Inc. at 95 Pulaski Road in Kings Park. In 1980, they bought the building at 101 Pulaski Road where their business Mathes & Son Auto Parts Supply became a familiar sight and an integral part of the hamlet of Kings Park. This year will mark the 25th anniversary in business of Mathes & Son.

Norma was one of the founding members of the Kings Park Chamber of Commerce. In 1971, she became one of its original directors. She is presently the vice president of the chamber. Her participation in all aspects of the functioning of the chamber has not only been an integral part of Norma's life, but has served as an outstanding contribution and benefit to the entire community.

Norma has dedicated herself to improving the quality of life for others. She has demonstrated this over and over through her involvement and deep commitment to community service. She is also a member of the Fort Salonga Civic Association, St. Charles Hospital Auxiliary, and the Smithtown Professional Women's Network.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Norma Mathes Knight for her outstanding commitment and selfless dedication to her community, and to extend our best wishes and congratulations on her being named 1995 Woman of the Year.

INDIA'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the Government of India appears to be playing a game of nuclear chicken with the United States. In the past 3 months India has: Prepared for nuclear testing, tested for eventual deployment of the medium-range Prithvi missile, capable of carrying nuclear warheads, and repudiated the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

While India—under great pressure from the United States and the lender nations—reluctantly decided to refrain from nuclear testing for the time being, it is planning to go ahead with testing and deployment of its medium-range Prithvi missile, possibly even as we meet here today. The United States has urged India not to proceed with the deployment of the Prithvi missiles because deployment could increase tensions between India and Pakistan, the only nation within logistical range of this new Indian offensive weapons system. The United States has urged restraint in missile development and deployment on the subcontinent as we continue our efforts to reduce tensions and slow the arms buildup.

One hears all kinds of rather lame excuses for India's potential Prithvi deployment. The Indian Government would lead us to believe that deployment is being done in response to internal domestic political pressure. Issues that af-

fect the security and safety of an entire subcontinent, such as nuclear and missile proliferation, cannot and should not be equated with political expediency. The internal political pressures cannot be carelessly applied when the result of those pressures is a direct threat to Pakistan's security. And surely if this rationale for nuclear provocation is good for the goose, will it not soon become equally good for the gander?

Mr. Speaker, since 1974 India has freely pursued its nuclear program. Pakistan, on the other hand has been severely penalized: for 10 years Pakistan has endured the Pressler sanctions that have adversely affected Pakistan's conventional defense. Yet Pakistan has consistently supported the elimination of nuclear weapons in the region. Since 1974 Pakistan has proposed to India the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in south Asia (1974); a joint Indo-Pakistan declaration renouncing the acquisition and manufacture of nuclear weapons (1978); mutual inspections by India and Pakistan of nuclear facilities (1979); simultaneous adherence to the NPT by India and Pakistan (1979); simultaneous acceptance of full-scope IAEA safeguards (1979); agreement on a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban treaty (1987); commencement of a multilateral conference on the nuclear proliferation in south Asia (1991); and creation of a missile-free zone in south Asia (1993).

All of these proposals have been rejected by India.

Mr. Speaker, if Pakistan and India are ever to resolve the differences between them it must be done through confidence-building measures, not through an arms race or nuclear contest. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and her predecessors have made a series of good faith gestures, and have put significant non-proliferation proposals on the table. Pakistan has demonstrated significant restraint in its own sophisticated technological program. It is long time that such restraint be matched by India, and that India respond substantively to the arms reduction proposals that have been promulgated by Islamabad. And above all, Mr. Speaker, this is hardly the right time or the right circumstances for a major provocation such as the deployment of the Indian Prithvi program.

I urge the President and the Secretary of State to use their good offices to have New Delhi take positive steps forward, not dangerous steps backward.

HONORING DR. DUANE R. BROWN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to recognize Duane Brown, Ph.D. Dr. Brown is retiring today after almost 29 years in the field of education.

Dr. Brown began his career in 1957 in the Flint community schools. Starting out as a community school director he quickly showed he understood the importance of the community's role in the education of the students. He

worked tirelessly with the parents and other community members to insure that each and every child had the best education possible. He worked with numerous organizations throughout the community to provide whatever services the residents of the community needed, whether that person was a student, parent or member of the community. At various stages in Dr. Brown's career he served as a principal and a director of elementary education. While serving as principal at Williams Community Education Center; he was responsible for the coordination of a comprehensive elementary school, recreational center, and facility offering health and other needed community services to the students and residents of the area; a true full service school.

In 1978, Dr. Brown began serving as executive director of the National Center for Community Education. It was through this center that Dr. Brown continued his mission by traveling to nearly every State in our great Nation and several foreign countries to conduct workshops for educators and parents on the benefits of community education. Additionally, many thousands of people have traveled from all over the world to the National Center and the Flint School District to learn more about community education. It was through these opportunities that many participants came to realize the dream that Charles Stewart Mott and Frank Manley had many years ago, when they looked around the Flint community at the many empty school buildings commenting and dreaming about all of the wonderful clubs for the young people.

Mr. Speaker, Duane R. Brown is one of those educators that each of us as parents hope our children have the opportunity to become acquainted with because he cares. It is with great pleasure that I stand before you today to ask you and my fellow members of the 104th Congress to join me in paying tribute to a individual who certainly made his community a better place for all because he was there.

IN COMMEMORATION OF KINDNESS WEEK

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Kindness Foundation of Dallas, TX, and to praise their efforts to establish the week of February 11-18, 1996, as Kindness Week in Texas.

The Kindness Foundation's mission is to improve the quality of life throughout Dallas, and challenge every city in the United States to encourage intentional acts of kindness among all of its citizens.

The Foundation was founded by Dee Silverstein and Jackie Waldman of Dallas after they were inspired by the movie, *Schindler's List*. Silverstein and Waldman were stuck by the impact that one committed individual could make in the world. They realized that they too could make a difference and sought the counsel of the late James C. McCormick, a best-selling author and prominent Dallas area busi-

nessman and city leader; together the three enlisted the help of other committed Texans to form Dallas Acts Kind, the grassroots group that organized Kindness Week '95.

The Dallas mayor endorsed the idea and declared February 12-18 1995, Dallas Acts Kind Week. The first week of its kind, the event was a huge success. Activities included a Kindness Youth Rally for 16,000 area seventh and eighth graders with a message to make kindness a way of life, an All-City Rally promoting racial harmony and religious tolerance, and a gathering in Thanks-Giving Square to celebrate unity.

As a result of Dallas Acts Kind Week '95, a Universal Prayer was written by leaders of the three monotheistic religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

In addition, the success of last year's event prompted Dr. Don Benton, a pastor in the United Methodist Church, to accept a calling to serve as the first president of The Kindness Foundation.

For 1996, a special task force has been coordinating the efforts of more than 100 volunteers in planning for Kindness Week '96. Thus far, events will include a youth rally designed to promote kindness as a strength, the planting of the first "Kindness Tree," an interfaith service, a free showing of *Schindler's List*, an evening of multicultural family entertainment, and a city-wide rally organized to foster oneness.

The Kindness Foundation was created by three caring individuals who were committed to make their community a better place in which to live. Since then, many more have joined them in this worthy cause. It is now up to all of us to participate in the effort to spread kindness in the course of our daily lives. After all, we all share the responsibility in building nurturing and supportive communities.

THE 104TH CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 10, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 104TH CONGRESS

It is hard to remember a busier session of Congress than the first year of the 104th Congress in 1995. The House was in session through Christmas, and cast over 880 votes. But is also true that the achievements of the first session are meager. Even the strongest champions of the first session admit the sparse results and say the session made history but not laws.

CONGRESSIONAL AGENDA

The new congressional leadership certainly defined the debate during 1995 and they deserve credit for making a start on the central question of balancing the federal budget by the year 2002. Major progress was made in reducing the deficit and trimming the size of government in the first two years of the Clinton Administration, and the new congressional leadership is building on those achievements. The issue now is not whether the budget should be balanced, but how; and

not whether federal responsibilities should be devolved to the states, but which ones. I voted for a seven-year balanced budget, a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, and a line-item veto.

Some of the major achievements of the session came on issues that transcended partisan politics. Congress, with my support, passed long delayed legislation to tighten registration and disclosure rules for lobbyists; banned virtually all gifts to lawmakers, including expensive paid trips to resorts; required Congress to abide by federal workplace laws; and limited the imposition of unfunded mandates on states and localities.

The congressional leadership has brought about major changes in the manner Congress operates. Speaker Gingrich has centralized power in his office, at the expense of the committee system. For the most part, he has simply bypassed the slow process of congressional hearings and committee work, and attempted to use spending bills to make changes in policy. He has succeeded in keeping a remarkable level of discipline in his caucus.

FAILURES

Even so, the ambitions of the new House leadership have outstripped its achievements and left one of the least productive sessions in modern history in terms of the number of laws enacted. The most important piece of legislation—a huge omnibus bill calling for reform of hundreds of programs and a seven year plan to balance the budget—remains stalled in negotiations with the White House. In all, 67 bills were enacted into law in 1995, by far the lowest number for a first session of Congress since the end of World War II. Among them are six of the 13 annual appropriations bills funding the operations of the government that should have been passed by October 1, 1995.

The list of items under the Contract with America not passed is extensive. It includes a balanced budget amendment, a line item veto, crime bill, welfare reform, tax cuts, national security measures, deregulation, litigation restraints, and term limits. Speaker Gingrich was able to get most of his Contract through the House with ease, but came up hard against the unique role that the Constitution gives to the Senate. The Senate traditionally serves as a break on the excesses of the House. The revolutionary zeal that has often marked the Republicans in the House still courses through the House, but the Senate has proved to be far more cautious and skeptical, slowing some measures and blocking others.

This has been a special-interest driven Congress. I suppose that's always true to some extent, but the new Republican leadership, while vowing to end it, just came up with a new list of political winners and losers. The working poor have certainly been on the wrong side of their list; the wealthy on the right side. It is one thing to run on a promise of curbing all government entitlements to everyone but quite another to target lower income working Americans for a disproportionate share of the cuts. Many members came to Congress this year to shake up Washington, but they have become among the leaders in campaign contributions from special interests. As a remedy, I support sweeping campaign finance reform, and will urge its consideration this year.

LACK OF CIVILITY

The congressional session was as contentious as I can remember, epitomized by the bitter fight over the budget that closed the government for 21 days—a record—and kept

Congress in session over Christmas for the first time in 15 years, and reached new heights for vituperative debate.

I have seen more flat-out partisanship in the House this year than ever before. It spreads from the floor to the committees, which were once largely free of it, and certainly to the television cameras. There have been shouting and shoving matches on and off the House floor and harsh partisan and personal attacks.

RETIREMENTS

There's not much doubt that Congress is going through a real shakeout. So far, 24 members of the House and 12 members of the Senate have announced their retirements, with another 10 House members running for higher office. Many have talked about the very long hours and demanding schedule. Others have cited the extreme partisanship. Still others have said they simply want to pursue other career opportunities, and spend more time with their families.

Change and turnover can be beneficial as new members bring fresh energy and new ideas to the institution. Congress, however, also benefits from the leadership and experience of veteran legislators, who know how to build consensus and make the legislative process work. My concern is that so many retirements come from the political center of both parties. Moderates are where most of the American people are on issues. What we need in Congress and government today is a dynamic center that represents and responds to the needs and concerns of the average American, not special interests on the right and left.

CONCLUSION

My own guess is that, under the present balance of forces in the White House and Congress, all of the questions on the budget and the role of government will not be resolved completely. We can reasonably expect incremental changes, rather than revolution. Nobody knows, of course, what happens to the Republican proposals in the days ahead. Many of the questions, unsettled in 1995, may be resolved in 1996.

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me this February in celebrating Black History Month. I would like to take a moment to reflect on the courageous leadership and civic duty that has shaped the communities of New York throughout this decade. As we approach a new century, New Yorkers of all ethnic backgrounds will face a new set of economic, social, and political challenges. If we stop and recognize the perseverance of African-Americans in times of change, their record of commitment to the pursuit of prosperity, integrity, and opportunity for their families and friends speaks for itself.

The tireless work of community and religious leaders in guiding African-American communities have done much to improve the quality of life in our city. I am proud to honor this important occasion where African-Americans join hands to acknowledge their accomplishments and their unique contributions to our society and the world.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The level of civic participation in today's culture is depressingly low among average American citizens. However, I am always inspired by the surge of community spirit and leadership from African-Americans in New York. Our society would be a better place if more Americans emulated the civic duty and moral strength of their African-American counterparts. I hope that Black History Month is recognized and honored by citizens of all backgrounds. I honor the work and vision of my African-American colleagues in Congress and throughout New York. May our city continue to be blessed with their leadership.

HONORING LIVERMORE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, Money Magazine is generally recognized as one of the most reliable financial guides in the country. That's why, when Money recognized the public schools in Livermore, CA as among the "100 Top Schools in Towns You Can Afford," America took notice.

Livermore is a lovely community situated amid rolling hills and farmland in central California's east bay region. Home of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore is committed to the community values that make for a high quality of life. It is not surprising to me that its school system would be cited for excellence.

Money set demanding criteria as the basis of its selections. Money said the school systems on its list are rated in the academic top 20 percent of all systems. Money also scored its "Top 100" in the context of housing affordability. In other words, Money combined high scholastic standards with community livability—and Livermore was one of the top 100 school systems out of 16,665 systems in the Nation to meet this stringent test.

It is an honor for me to recognize the parents, teachers, administrators, and students of the Livermore public school system for achieving this exceptional honor. I am proud to represent this remarkable group of people in Congress, and appreciate all they have done to make their schools and community the wonderful places they are.

AUTISM SOCIETY OF AMERICA CELEBRATES NATIONAL AUTISM AWARENESS MONTH

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Autism Society of America [ASA] in recognition of January as National Autism Awareness Month.

This has been a year of progress and achievement for the ASA. Last spring, in response to a request from Congress, the Na-

tional Institutes of Health [NIH] held an Autism State-of-the-Science Conference. The conference brought researchers, clinicians and parents together in an effort to evaluate existing science and identify new areas for research.

The conference highlighted the fact that autism affects some 400,000 Americans. While the exact cause of autism is still unknown, conference participants agreed that, at least for some individuals with autism, there appears to be a genetic link—one that could very probably be identified with the work being conducted by the NIH National Center for Human Genome Research.

Undoubtedly the most important outcome of the conference was the conclusion that more research is desperately needed. Autism is a lifelong disability. Its social, emotional, and financial costs are staggering, ranging from \$30,000 to \$100,000 per year per person—millions of dollars for each individual over the course of a normal lifespan. These numbers speak to the need for more research on the possible causes of autism as well as medical, social, and behavioral interventions.

The ASA was the major force behind this conference. Backed by the strength and knowledge of its 18,000 parent members, the ASA has been the primary source of information and referral on autism and the largest collective voice representing the autism community. Founded over three decades ago, its members are now connected through a volunteer network of over 220 chapters in 48 States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Autism Society of America for its 30 years of service and in sharing in their celebration of National Autism Awareness Month.

TIME TO CLARIFY THE ROLE OF CHURCHES IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with my colleague from New York, CHARLIE RANGEL, which will allow churches to carry on a minimal degree of grassroots lobbying and campaign activity without jeopardizing their tax exempt status.

The proposal can best be described in two parts, with the first part focusing on the grassroots lobbying activity of churches. Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code states that "no substantial part of [church] activities [can] consist of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

While this language clearly suggests that some such activity is acceptable, churches have had a hard time determining just exactly what level will pass muster with the Internal Revenue Service. Because of the verbiage "no substantial part," and varying court interpretations as to just exactly what "substantial" means, churches are very shy about engaging in any lobbying activity on issues at all because of the fear that they could lose their tax

exempt status. In an effort to give churches a better idea of just exactly how much in the way of resources they can devote to grass roots lobbying, we have drafted a proposal which would give churches and the IRS a bright line test.

Working with legislative counsel, we have crafted a proposal which allows churches to continue to maintain their tax exempt status as long as they do not make lobbying expenditures in a taxable year "in excess of an amount equal to 20 percent of such organization's gross revenue for such year." This "20 percent rule" for lobbying activity parallels another provision in the Code for nonprofits (501(h)).

The second part of the proposal addresses church involvement in actual campaign activity. The Code currently states that churches cannot engage in "any political campaign on behalf of—or in opposition to—any candidate for public office." In other words, a church is prohibited from campaigning for or against a specific candidate.

The current language begs some questions. Is allowing a candidate to come into a church to speak from the pulpit or allowing a meeting of a candidate's volunteers in the church basement really something we want to prohibit? Shouldn't a certain minimal degree of activity be acceptable? Without getting into a lengthy debate on the subject of separation of church and state, I do need to make some observations on that matter at this juncture. As a Ph.D. in American History, I have taken great pains to study our Constitution and the writings of the Founding Fathers. There is no question in my mind that the so-called wall erected to separate church and state was erected to prevent the state from interfering with the activities of the church—not to prevent the church from being involved in the activities of the state. In other words, it is my view that church involvement in the political process is not something that would have been frowned upon at all by the Founding Fathers. Indeed, I would imagine that they might be surprised if there were no such activity.

Frankly, plenty of churches on both the right and left currently allow such activity, and that fact raises the question of selective enforcement by the IRS. If the IRS decides to step up enforcement in this area, are we going to see some churches lose their tax exempt status simply because of a volunteer meeting in the church basement? Will we see a situation where, depending on the political party in power at the time, harassment of churches exclusively on the right or churches exclusively on the left? If the reality is that the IRS currently looks the other way when it comes to such minimal activity, putting a bright line test in law for such minimal activity will put everyone's mind at ease and would seem reasonable.

To address these concerns and questions, the second part of this bill states that it is acceptable for a church to devote up to 5 percent of the organization's gross revenues to campaign on behalf of—or in opposition to—any political campaign or candidate for public office. This would allow for the very limited and modest activities given as examples above.

Finally, I would note that the legislation contains an aggregate limit which states that both

the grass roots lobbying activity and the campaign activity combined cannot exceed 20 percent of gross revenues.

It is my hope that this proposal will generate broad bipartisan support, and I encourage my colleagues to join us and cosponsor this legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CREW OF SPACE SHUTTLE "CHALLENGER"

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the seven crew members of the space shuttle *Challenger*. Ten years ago on January 28, 1986, these brave astronauts fell victim to one of our Nation's most horrific tragedies—the *Challenger* explosion. Indeed, human space exploration is and has always been inherently risky but this should not deter us from reaching for the stars or from exploring this new frontier.

Forty-nine space shuttle missions have been successfully completed since 1986. The safety features of the space shuttle have improved substantially since the *Challenger* tragedy. It is possible, NASA officials believe, that if a similar accident happened today, crew members could escape with their own oxygen supply and parachutes.

A healthy shuttle program is fundamental to construction of the international space station—starting in late 1997, which will be the basis of further human exploration of Mars and beyond. NASA plans to launch 26 shuttle flights between 1997 and 2002 to help assemble this station. Additionally, a preliminary plan designed by NASA and the Russian Space Agency envisions using the space shuttle to deliver Russian hardware to resupply the orbiting Mir station. Therefore, the space shuttle program will be instrumental in the enhancement of international cooperation, the forerunner of world space. Furthermore, the reusable space shuttle is the way of the future for launching commercial and military satellites.

As one of the parents of the astronauts remarked, he was "pleased that the crew's footsteps were being followed" and "that their hopes and dreams are marching forward." On the 10th anniversary of this disaster, we must express support for the continuation of the space exploration mission in order to truly honor those seven brave explorers.

TRIBUTE TO GERARD KLUPP

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a lifelong friend and resident of Milwaukee, my hometown, Mr. Gerard Klupp, as he is honored as Person of the Year by the South Side Advancement Association at the 49th annual Lincoln Day banquet.

Jerry Klupp is devoted to his family, his God, and his Nation. He is the proud father of

two children and grandfather of five and has served his parish, St. Adalbert's, in many capacities. Enlisting in the Air National Guard in 1949, Jerry was activated into the Air Force in 1951, and was honorably discharged in 1953 as a sergeant. He is currently active in his American Legion Post and the AMVETS.

Jerry Klupp is also a successful businessman. Working in his father's business, Frank J. Klupp & Sons, a construction firm, Jerry has had a personal, hands-on influence on many public and private projects, both big and small, in the Milwaukee area.

Many Milwaukee civic organizations have also been graced with Jerry's service over the years. Beneficiaries of Jerry's gifts of time and talents include the South Side Business Club, the Milwaukee Society—Polish National Alliance, the South Side Advancement Association, and Polish Fest.

Mr. Speaker, Jerry Klupp's dedication to his community should serve as an example to us all.

With all of this in mind, I am pleased to present Jerry Klupp with an American flag which has proudly flown over our Nation's Capitol. Keep up the good work, God Bless, and thanks for being a model citizen, Jerry.

TELEVISION VIOLENCE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 17, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TELEVISION VIOLENCE

Most of us have seen something offensive on television—portrayals of casual sex, talk shows which glorify all the wrong values, or graphic violence. Adults can, and often do, turn off the set in disgust; but these images can be both powerful and confusing to children. While many parents try to closely monitor what their children watch, in this age of cable television they are frequently confounded by the proliferation of new programs.

TV has become a very strong competitor to families, schools, and other community institutions in shaping young people's attitudes and values about acceptable behavior. Television is cheap, accessible and convenient. Most research on the effects of television on children has centered on violent programming. Congress has also discussed a number of approaches to lessen TV violence.

RESEARCH

Virtually every American household has at least one television set, and children are among the most avid viewers. The average pre-schooler and school-aged child watches two to four hours of TV per day. By the time children finish elementary school, they have on average viewed 8,000 murders and over 100,000 additional acts of violence on television. A 1994 report analyzed ten television channels for 18 hours one day and found over 1,800 acts of violence—more than 10 violent scenes per hour, per channel, all day. But perhaps most disturbing is the finding that TV violence is most common on Saturday morning, when children are most likely to be watching.

No one believes that television by itself causes aggression, but research indicates convincingly that violent programming contributes to the problem. Most of the 1,000 or so studies on TV violence show that it can influence viewers of all ages and socioeconomic levels toward more violent and aggressive behavior. Watching the more violent shows can easily lead a person to develop an image of a mean world in which people cannot be trusted and in which violence is commonplace, even acceptable.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

The public has increasingly demanded that broadcasters show more restraint, but progress was slow. The industry for many years denied that violent programming was harmful to children, and argued that restrictions could limit creativity and interfere with First Amendment protections on free speech. However, the four major television networks agreed in 1993 to place parental warnings on programs that might contain excessive violence. In early 1994, network and cable television executives agreed to have their programming independently monitored for two years.

Meanwhile, pressure for greater government involvement in limiting violent programming has also mounted. The federal government generally has imposed only limited restrictions on the content of television shows. The Supreme Court this month upheld federal regulations that ban indecent programming between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. However, this ban has usually been enforced against programming which is sexually explicit or contains vulgar language—not against violent programming.

Attention has recently focused on the so-called "V-chip," which would allow parents to block violent programming. Under this proposal, television programs would be rated much as movies are. These ratings would be electronically transmitted to the V-chip, a receptor inside the television set. Parents could then program their TVs not to receive programs with certain ratings.

During consideration of a telecommunications reform bill in August 1995, I voted for an amendment to require that all 13-inch and larger TVs sold in the United States include a V-chip. The measure, which was approved by the House, would give broadcasters one year to establish voluntary rules for rating video programming and to begin transmitting such ratings. If the industry failed to act, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) would develop its own guidelines. A House-Senate conference committee has agreed to the V-chip provisions.

Critics of the V-chip charge that it would impose unconstitutional restrictions on TV programming. However, the V-chip proposal does not bar broadcasters from showing violent programs—it simply allows consumers to regulate the reception of such programs in their homes. Just as the system of voluntary movie ratings has survived legal scrutiny, I believe that the V-chip will as well.

In addition, the Chairman of the FCC has proposed greater requirements on broadcasters to air educational programs for children. Some schools have also begun media literacy programs to encourage students to view TV more critically.

OUTLOOK

Many parents feel bombarded by ideas and images hostile to the values they want to instill in their children. Television is not the only source of trouble—music, video games, movies, and the Internet can also be conduits for violence or vulgarity. But TV re-

mains by far the most influential type of media, and how we deal with it will be instructive in dealing with other types.

Many questions remain: How can the V-chip technology be made more affordable? What distinctions should we make between different violent images—for example, Wile E. Coyote attacking the Road Runner vs. a documentary on the Holocaust? How should violence depicted on television news be treated? Not all instances of violent programming are necessarily inappropriate, but we must figure out how to protect children from violence that is clearly excessive. I think it might help to require each broadcaster to say when it applies to the FCC for renewal of its license what it intends to do for the children that it serves and how it intends to discourage violence.

It is clear that there are no easy solutions to this problem, but we cannot abandon our children to the wasteland of television violence. I believe the V-chip can come to be an important tool for parents to use in combatting the effects of TV violence. But I do not believe that technology will ever serve as a substitute for the role parents play in screening the programs their children watch and discussing with them what they see. Right now, violence sells. It is up to the public to remove this perverse economic incentive by voting with our feet—or more accurately, with our remote controls. Without any doubt public pressure will be more important than a federal statute to make the purveyors of media violence display good judgment and exercise self-restraint.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIE JULIUS MORRISON

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the retirement of Willie Julius Morrison, assistant director Metro-Dade Police Department. After serving 4 years in the Air Force, on January 17, 1966 Willie Morrison became a patrol officer with the public safety department.

This was the beginning of a quick and steady rise to leadership. In 1970 Officer Morrison became Sergeant Morrison. Three years later, he was promoted to lieutenant. By 1979 he was the police major for the north region. In February 1980, he was designated as chief of the newly formed special services division.

During this rapid rise within the leadership ranks, Willie Morrison achieved several firsts. He was the first black lieutenant in the Metro-Dade Police Department, the first black police major; the first black police chief; and the first and only black assistant director within the department.

Willie Morrison has served in a variety of professional positions and he faithfully serves as husband and father to Rose and Julius respectively.

It is important for you to know that this distinguished leader has served the Metropolitan Dade County community well. We thank him for 30 years of public service.

TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN LONGMAN

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, our Nation recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of our hard-fought victory in World War II. During this conflict, many people at home and abroad made sacrifices for their country. One of these was my constituent, Mr. Benjamin Longman.

Mr. Longman served in World War II as a flight trainee and later as a flight instructor. Due to an administrative error, however, military records did not accurately reflect his service until they were corrected in May of 1982. At that time, the U.S. Air Force confirmed that Mr. Longman did in fact serve on active military duty in 1943.

Mr. Longman, now 82 years old, was honorably discharged from military service in 1945. As his representative in Congress, I wish to publicly thank him for his military service to the United States of America. All of our fellow citizens should be grateful for his patriotism. Mr. Speaker, I commend Benjamin Longman's example of service to all Members of Congress and to all Americans.

ODELL JOHNSON, JR., AND HIS COMMITMENT TO HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the fact that Mr. Odell Johnson, Jr., has dedicated over 25 years of committed service to the education of Oakland and the bay area.

Odell served as Laney College president for 15 years, longer than any other president in the history of the Peralta Community College District. He received his education from Fresno City College, St. Mary's College, and the California State University at Hayward. He then became the dean of students of St. Mary's College and dean of instruction at the College of Alameda.

He continued to make important contributions to increase standards for higher education as president of Laney College, where he oversaw the educational opportunities afforded to the most ethnically diverse of the California community colleges.

Odell's many contributions as a respected leader extend beyond the boundaries of the bay area. They include State and national recognition for his outstanding service to higher education. In addition to his services as an educator, he has been active on boards in community-based organizations such as the West Oakland Health Center, the Black Adoption Placement and Research Center, the Oakland Ensemble Theater, and the Bay Area Dance Series.

Odell also maintains a strong commitment to assisting young people in identifying and

achieving their personal, educational, and career goals. Through his leadership, he has assisted many students in developing and understanding a respect and an appreciation for people from diverse backgrounds and cultures.

THE TOWING VESSEL SAFETY ACT OF 1996

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of the Towing Vessel Safety Act of 1996. This bill was brought to the top of my legislative agenda due to the recent oil spill that occurred off the coast of Rhode Island.

Almost 1 million gallons of home heating oil spilled into our waters when the *Scandia* tugboat caught fire and caused the North Cape barge to run aground. Sadly, this incident has had serious environmental and economic repercussions in my State. Most notable is the damage to our coastal ecosystems. Thousands of lobsters and other wildlife were heavily impacted by this tragedy. In all, it will take months to remediate the damage and restore our environment and industries like commercial fishing and tourism to their full health.

The Towing Vessel Safety Act will establish guidelines that every tugboat have navigational, fire prevention, and various other safety provisions necessary to avoid incidents like the one in Rhode Island. Moreover, the bill will ensure that the master and crew of tugboats are properly trained and licensed in the operation of the vessel and its equipment. Lastly, the Towing Vessel Safety Act will require the Coast Guard to make routine inspections to guarantee that all guidelines are followed.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by what has happened in Rhode Island. I am hopeful, however, that the Towing Vessel Safety Act will be an important first step in avoiding similar tragedies.

I am looking forward to working with the Coast Guard, the House Transportation Committee, and all my colleagues in Congress to ensure that this important legislation becomes law.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of the Towing Vessel Safety Act for the RECORD.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Towing Vessel Safety Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. MINIMUM NAVIGATIONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT FOR TOWING VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4102 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f)(1) In prescribing regulations for towing vessels, the Secretary shall—

"(A) consider the characteristics, methods of operation, and nature of the service of towing vessels;

"(B) consult with the Towing Safety Advisory Committee; and

"(C) require, to the extent appropriate, the installation, maintenance, and use of and familiarity with the following equipment on each towing vessel, other than a towing vessel that is used only for towing disabled vessels:

"(i) A radar system.

"(ii) An electronic position-fixing device.

"(iii) A sonic depth finder.

"(iv) A compass or swing meter.

"(v) Adequate towing wire and associated equipment.

"(vi) Up-to-date navigational charts and publications for the areas normally transited by the vessel.

"(vii) Other safety equipment the Secretary determines to be necessary.

"(2) The Secretary shall establish in regulations under this chapter requirements that—

"(A) any equipment required on a towing vessel under paragraph (1) shall be maintained in effective operating condition; and

"(B) if such equipment on a vessel ceases to operate, the master of the vessel shall exercise due diligence to restore the equipment to effective operating condition, or cause it to be restored to that condition, at the earliest practicable date."

(b) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall issue regulations by not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, prescribing navigational publication and equipment requirements under subsection (f) of section 4102 of title 46, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 3. REPORTING MARINE CASUALTIES.

(a) EXPEDITED REPORTING REQUIRED.—Section 6101(b) of title 46 United States Code, is amended by striking "within 5 days" and inserting "by as soon as practicable, but in no case later than within 5 days."

(b) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT A CASUALTY.—Section 6103(a) of title 46, United States Code is amended by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "not more than \$25,000".

SEC. 4. REPORT ON FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A DIFFERENTIAL GLOBAL POSITIONING SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEM AND ELECTRONIC CHARTS FOR INLAND WATERWAYS.

Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit a report to the Congress on the feasibility of establishing a differential global positioning satellite navigation system and creating electronic charts for the inland waterways of the United States.

SEC. 5. PROTECTION OF SEAMEN AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

Section 2114 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) An owner, charterer, managing operator, agent, master, or individual in charge of a vessel may not discharge, temporarily remove, or in any manner discriminate against a seaman because the seaman—

"(1) in good faith has reported or is about to report to the Coast Guard that the seaman believes that a violation of this subtitle, or a regulation issued under this subtitle, has occurred; or

"(2) refuses to violate this subtitle"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) an award of cost and reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing plaintiff."

SEC. 6. MANNING AND LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR TOWING VESSELS.

(a) MANNING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 8904 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) A towing vessel, other than a vessel referred to in subsection (b), shall—

"(1) while being operated, have on board an individual licensed by the Secretary as a master of that type of towing vessel; and

"(2) be operated by an individual licensed by the Secretary to operate that type of towing vessel."

(b) REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING LICENSES FOR MASTERS AND OPERATORS.—Section 7101 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j)(1) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations which establish licenses for masters and mates of towing vessels.

"(2) Regulations under this subsection shall provide that an individual may be issued a license as a master or mate of a towing vessel only if the individual—

"(A) demonstrates proficiency in the use of the equipment required pursuant to section 4102(f)(1)(C) of this title; and

"(B) demonstrates proficiency in operating a towing vessel.

"(3) Regulations under this subsection may establish standards and procedures under which the Secretary may delegate, to individuals who have experience in the operation of towing vessels and to other qualified persons, the authority to conduct examinations required for the issuance of a license as a master or mate of a towing vessel."

(c) EXISTING UNINSPECTED TOWING VESSEL OPERATOR LICENSE HOLDERS.—An uninspected towing vessel operator license that is valid on the date of enactment of this Act shall be valid as a master or mate license required under section 8904 of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this section, until otherwise required to be renewed. The Secretary shall require that an individual applying for a first renewal of such a license as a master or mate license under that section demonstrate proficiency under the requirements of section 7101(j) of title 46, United States Code, as added by this section.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall issue regulations under the amendments made by this section by not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7. INSPECTION OF TOWING VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3301 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(14) towing vessels."

(b) EXCEPTION.—Section 3302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(n) A towing vessel is not subject to inspection under section 3301(14) of this title if the vessel—

"(1) is used only for towing disabled vessels; or

"(2) is not used to pull, push, or haul alongside a barge that is subject to inspection under section 3301 of this title."

(c) EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS.—Section 3306 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j) In prescribing regulations for towing vessels, the Secretary shall—

"(1) consider the characteristics, methods of operation, and nature of the service of towing vessels;

"(2) consult with the Towing Safety Advisory Committee; and

"(3) require, to the extent appropriate, the installation, maintenance, and use of the following equipment on each towing vessel, other than a towing vessel that is used only for towing disabled vessels:

"(A) A radar system.

"(B) An electronic position-fixing device.

"(C) Adequate communications equipment.

"(D) A sonic depth finder.

"(E) A compass or swing meter.

"(F) Adequate towing equipment.

"(G) Up-to-date navigational charts and publications for the areas normally transited by the vessel.

"(H) Adequate fire fighting equipment.

"(I) Other equipment the Secretary determines will minimize the risk of injury to the crew or the risk of a vessel or barge casualty."

(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Transportation shall prescribe regulations implementing this section within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. CIVIL PENALTIES.

(a) PROHIBITED OPERATION OF UNINSPECTED TOWING VESSEL, GENERALLY.—Section 4106 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking "\$5,000" and inserting "\$25,000".

(b) OPERATION OF UNINSPECTED TOWING VESSEL IN VIOLATION OF MANNING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 8906 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "not more than \$25,000".

HONORING DR. RON GALLOWAY

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to your attention the distinguished career of Dr. Ronald Frost Galloway. Dr. Galloway is retiring today from University Hospital in Augusta, GA. He has practiced at University Hospital since 1963, where he established the first cardiac surgical program at the hospital in 1974. He has served on the Richmond County Hospital Authority for 7 years helping shape what University Hospital is today.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Galloway has enhanced the quality of life for the people of the Augusta community for many years. He is a man of uncompromising integrity, a truly remarkable physician, and a gentleman. I am pleased to honor him today before the House of Representatives.

SMALL BUSINESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 24, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SMALL BUSINESS: CREATING OPPORTUNITY

Small businesses are the backbone of the American economy. They generate a majority of our new jobs and provide many important technological innovations. They also

play a vital role in satisfying the country's need for opportunity and choice. For years, small businesses have repeatedly led this country out of troubled economic times and into prosperity.

There are over 5.8 million small businesses in the U.S. today, employing more than 92 million private sector workers. Small businesses account for 50% of the nation's sales, 50% of private sector output, 53% of U.S. employment, and 99.7% of all employers. There are over 129,000 small businesses in Indiana, employing over 2.1 million people. By any measure, small businesses are a key source of growth and dynamism in our economy.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The small business community, however, does face numerous challenges in the national and global marketplaces. Last summer a bipartisan delegation of over 2,000 small business men and women, including representatives from southern Indiana, met in Washington to identify the key concerns of America's entrepreneurs and develop specific recommendations for maintaining and encouraging the economic viability of small business.

The White House Conference on Small Business made 60 recommendations, focusing on three critical areas: improving access to capital; easing regulatory burdens; and making investments in our workforce. Congress and the President took some steps over the last year to address these concerns, but more work needs to be done.

CAPITAL FORMATION

Access to capital is a critical problem for many small businesses. More than two-thirds of all new firms begin with less than \$10,000 in total capital, much of it provided by the owner, family members or friends. Once established, a small firm must face interest rates on bank loans two or three percentage points above the prime rate. The White House Conference made several recommendations to improve access to the capital needed to finance the survival and growth of small businesses, and Congress has acted on some of those proposals.

Congress, with my support, approved the Small Business Lending Enhancement Act which will allow SBA to increase total loan volume at a lower cost to the taxpayers, and SBA has acted independently to simplify the application process for small businesses. Furthermore, federal bank regulators have reduced regulation and paperwork burdens for small national banks, and securities regulators have eased registration and filing burdens for small business.

Small business is also keenly interested in tax relief, particularly relating to capital gains and estate taxes. I agree that the federal government should encourage investment, and have been supportive of carefully designed efforts to increase savings and investment. I would expect to support such changes again in the context of comprehensive, fiscally responsible tax reform.

REGULATORY RELIEF

Federal, state and local governments impose too many requirements on the operation of businesses. The burdens often include substantial paperwork and record-keeping requirements. The White House Conference made several recommendations for easing or eliminating federal regulations, some of which have been acted upon and others of which are under consideration in Congress.

Congress, with my support, approved a measure to minimize the paperwork burden for regulatory compliance. I have also sup-

ported bills, approved by the House and pending in the Senate, to impose a temporary moratorium on regulations; require federal agencies to conduct risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis of federal regulations; permit small businesses to challenge proposed federal rules in court; require compensation for property owners adversely affected by regulations; reform product liability laws; and change federal procurement laws to increase government use of commercial items.

We need a commonsense regulatory system that works for small businesses, not against them. The system should protect health, safety and the environment without imposing unacceptable or unreasonable costs on small business. Regulations should recognize that the private sector is the best engine for economic growth, respect the role of state and local governments, and be effective, sensible and understandable.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT

As business technology has become more complex and the world economy more competitive, the strength of the American economy depends on the skills and training of our workforce. Small business owners often tell me of the need to improve the quality of education and access to skill training. The White House Conference echoed these views.

The task of preparing our workers falls on many of us: parents, educators, businesses, and the public sector. The federal government has a secondary, though, important role. Congress, with my support, is currently reforming federal job training efforts—streamlining various programs and giving more flexibility to the states. I do not support, however, the deep cuts in job training and school-to-work programs favored by Speaker Gingrich.

The White House Conference also focused attention on the rising cost of providing workplace benefits, urging various pension and health care reforms to ease these pressures. Congress, with my support, approved a measure to reinstate the 25% health insurance premium deduction for the self-employed and raise the deduction level to 30% in tax year 1996. I favor a 100% deduction. Congress is also debating proposals to encourage greater retirement savings.

CONCLUSION

We Americans should try to help small businesses compete by increasing their productivity—by increasing the quality and quantity of capital their workers use, by improving their employee skills through training, and by enhancing their management skills. Ensuring that financing is available and affordable will be critical to allowing small business to achieve these goals. Their competitiveness will also be improved by easing regulations. Small firms must also continue to do what they do best—experiment with new products and process innovations—if they are to hold their important position at the leading edge of the American economy.

ELLA LEE COLLINS TURNS 100
FEBRUARY 20

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in wishing a special

happy birthday to Ella Lee Collins of Syracuse, NY, who turns 100 on February 20.

On behalf of her 3 children, 19 grandchildren, and 26 great-grandchildren, all of whom turn to her for advice and guidance as she remains an active matriarch and all of whom have never been neglected a birthday wish from her—I wish her a happy, happy centennial celebration.

On my own behalf I want to thank her for 30 years of service as an active member of the Board of Elections in Baldwinsville, NY. Fulfilling civic responsibility in this way, she has gained many admirers through her career.

Having spent her life in service to family and community, Ella Lee Collins now lives in the Bishop Ludden Apartments and spends her private time on some favorite TV watching: The Guiding Light soap opera and New York Yankees games.

May God grant us all the longevity and vitality of Mrs. Collins.

BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO MAKE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, since 1859, the Washington Aqueduct has provided Washington, DC, and the metropolitan region with safe drinking water. Each and every day, 24 hours each day, the Aqueduct collects, treats, and transports water to the District, Arlington County, Falls Church, the Pentagon, National Airport, and Arlington Cemetery. The Army Corps of Engineers owns and operates the Aqueduct on behalf of the Department of the Army and in fiscal year 1994 alone, delivered 67 billion gallons of water to Aqueduct customers—60 percent of that amount to the District of Columbia.

In his February 1, 1996 report, The Washington Aqueduct: Financing and Ownership Study, Secretary of the Army Togo West reports that throughout its history, the Aqueduct has been continually upgraded and improved to meet changing regulations and new technology. The Secretary, however, admits that Aqueduct facilities currently are "in need of modernization to meet future drinking water and water quality." Evolving Safe Water Drinking Act standards in fact require upgrading Aqueduct facilities.

Last November, Virginia Senator JOHN WARNER, chair of the Senate Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure, included a provision in both the Water Resources Development Act (S. 640) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (S. 1316) which authorizes the Army Corps of Engineers to borrow the funds from the Treasury necessary for improving the Washington Aqueduct. This loan would have to be repaid by the Aqueduct's customers and, as such, the Congressional Budget Office scores it as no cost to the Federal Government. The measure I introduce today is identical to Senator WARNER's legislation.

This bill will provide a financial mechanism for the repairs so that the hundreds of millions

of dollars for the work do not result in exorbitant hikes in water rates. Under current rules, any needed capital improvements at the Aqueduct must be paid for in advance by District consumers and consumers in Arlington County and the city of Falls Church.

In response to more stringent water quality requirements being implemented nationally by the EPA, substantial costly improvements of \$200-\$500 million will be necessary at the Aqueduct over the next 10-15 years. Affordable water rates can be maintained only if payments are spread out over an extended period of time. This bill will ensure the long term future of the Aqueduct at reasonable consumer rates.

I urge my colleagues to support this important measure granting the Corps of Engineers the authority to provide vital improvements to the Aqueduct and ensuring safe drinking water for all of those served by this facility.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF MODERNIZATION.—Subject to approval in, and in such amounts as may be provided in appropriations Acts, the Chief of Engineers of the Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to modernize the Washington Aqueduct.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Army Corps of Engineers borrowing authority in amounts sufficient to cover the full costs of modernizing the Washington Aqueduct. The borrowing authority shall be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury, under such terms and conditions as are established by the Secretary of the Treasury, after a series of contracts with each public water supply customer has been entered into under subsection (b).

(b) CONTRACTS WITH PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CUSTOMERS.—

(1) CONTRACTS TO REPAY CORPS DEBT.—To the extent provided in appropriations Acts, and in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3), the Chief of Engineers of the Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to enter into a series of contracts with each public water supply customer under which the customer commits to repay a pro-rata share of the principal and interest owed by the Army Corps of Engineers to the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (a). Under each of the contracts, the customer that enters into the contract shall commit to pay any additional amount necessary to fully offset the risk of default on the contract.

(2) OFFSETTING OF RISK OF DEFAULT.—Each contract under paragraph (1) shall include such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may require so that the value to the Government of the contracts is estimated to be equal to the obligational authority used by the Army Corps of Engineers for modernizing the Washington Aqueduct at the time that each series of contracts is entered into.

(3) OTHER CONDITIONS.—Each contract entered into under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) provide that the public water supply customer pledges future income from fees assessed to operate and maintain the Washington Aqueduct;

(B) provide the United States priority over all other creditors; and

(C) include other conditions that the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be appropriate.

(c) BORROWING AUTHORITY.—Subject to an appropriation under subsection (a)(2) and after entering into a series of contracts under subsection (b), the Secretary, acting through the Chief of Engineers of the Army Corps of Engineers, shall seek borrowing authority from the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (a)(2).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CUSTOMER.—The term "public water supply customer" means the District of Columbia, the county of Arlington, Virginia, and the city of Falls Church, Virginia.

(2) VALUE TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The term "value to the Government" means the net present value of a contract under subsection (b) calculated under the rules set forth in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 502(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5)), excluding section 502(5)(B)(i) of the Act, as though the contracts provided for the repayment of direct loans to the public water supply customers.

(3) WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—The term "Washington Aqueduct" means the water supply system of treatment plans, raw water intakes, conduits, reservoirs, transmission mains, and pumping stations owned by the Federal Government located in the metropolitan Washington, District of Columbia, area.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN G. JACOB

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished community service of Helen G. Jacob, on the occasion of the opening of the Department of Veterans Affairs Western New York Healthcare System Women's Wellness Center dedicated in her honor.

Ms. Jacob has served the State of New York as the chairperson of the Rehabilitation Committee for Women Veterans, a project which she initiated in 1984. She has also served as the vice president of the National Historians' Association, Area I, which encompasses 12 States and 3 separate countries.

In addition to these remarkable duties, Helen Jacob is also the women's coordinator for the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Buffalo, NY. In this capacity, she has selflessly dedicated countless hours on a volunteer basis to the personal needs of both inpatient and outpatient women in the medical center's care.

Helen also holds the prestigious honor of being the only woman elected as Commander of the American Legion of Erie County, a position responsible for approximately 14,000 members in over 50 posts.

Since its inception in 1992, Ms. Jacob has provided insight and expertise in veteran related issues on my 30th Congressional District Veterans Advisory Committee. Helen's insight and sage advice on matters concerning our Nation's veterans is truly appreciated, and I unreservedly offer her my enthusiastic congratulations and commendations for this dedication.

The dedication of the Helen G. Jacob Women's Wellness Center is also testimony to the innovative spirit of the hospital itself, as it is the only one of its kind nationwide in a veterans hospital or medical center.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the Jacob family, her colleagues, friends, all of those who served our Nation in the Armed Forces, and indeed, the entire western New York community to honor Ms. Helen G. Jacob for her dedication, hard work, and commitment to western New York and its veterans.

**AMERICORPS: INVESTMENTS
WORTH MAKING IN OUR CHILDREN
AND COMMUNITIES**

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a valuable initiative that is an investment in both our Nation's communities and the citizens who live in them, the AmeriCorps Program. AmeriCorps participants earn money for their education by giving their time to efforts that improve communities and help people in need. The goal of the AmeriCorps Program is to support communities' efforts to provide for the human, educational, environmental, and public safety needs in their area. AmeriCorps initiatives serve to strengthen communities, increase civic responsibility, and expand opportunities for our Nation's citizens in need. These goals mean the AmeriCorps Program benefits our Nation on two fronts. It expands the knowledge and skill of our Nation's next generation of workers while simultaneously benefiting community organizations that are struggling to deliver essential assistance to our most vulnerable citizens, a struggle that will only increase in future years as budgets tighten and these organizations are asked to take a more prominent role in the delivery of such assistance.

When discussing AmeriCorps, some of my colleagues have referred to a General Accounting Office [GAO] study that shows higher costs per participant in the AmeriCorps Program than first calculated. The study states that the average cost per AmeriCorps member is \$26,654. The study, however, neglects to calculate the benefits, economic or social, that the program provides. In fact, the very objective of this GAO study was solely to calculate the per participant cost figure, not to determine whether the AmeriCorps Program provides higher benefits than those costs or whether the program has been effective in reaching its goals. The GAO analysis, therefore, is a one dimensional study because major value is added by AmeriCorps participants that is not considered.

The University of Minnesota recently completed a study of the benefits of the AmeriCorps Program in Minnesota and how those benefits compare with program costs. The study noted a number of economic and social benefits that the GAO study ignores, concluding that AmeriCorps initiatives benefit communities far more than they cost. One ex-

ample is an AmeriCorps project in Minneapolis where nine AmeriCorps youths, some having a prior brush with the law, renovated four homes. The resulting benefits to the city include property appreciation, increased tax payments, decreased cost to the justice system, and the benefit of having the participating youth learn valuable skills and a strong work ethic. The University of Minnesota study concludes that the community received a benefit of \$3.90 per every dollar put into the project; that is nearly a 4 to 1 benefit ratio.

In West St. Paul, 14 dedicated AmeriCorps members coached and tutored 800 students, contributing to a 30-percent drop in theft and vandalism in the area. This drop in crime saved taxpayers \$160,000 in law enforcement and property costs, and helped earn this program a \$2.94 benefit to each dollar of cost. In addition to the direct economic benefits measured by the study, this project helped to educate hundreds of students who will benefit from that education long after their participation in the project is finished. AmeriCorps members in Minnesota also ran a program to help high school drop-outs gain their diplomas. Forty young people earned their diploma from this effort. The community, however, gained much more in the form of increased income tax revenue resulting from these new graduates' higher expected incomes and, more importantly, it gained a more educated population which is more likely to see the value of voluntarism and give back to their community in later years.

AmeriCorps is working for our communities and youth in Minnesota and, I expect, throughout the Nation. In Minnesota, the AmeriCorps Program has indeed been effective in reaching its goals and has proven to be an efficient use of public funds. Minnesota members of AmeriCorps work with organizations such as the Boys and Girls Clubs, the Salvation Army, the YMCA, Habitat for Humanity, and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society as well as with public entities like Minneapolis Public Schools and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Their activities include tutoring and mentoring young students, reducing adult illiteracy, rehabilitating and constructing low-income housing, restoring deteriorating parks and green spaces, aiding elderly citizens with independent living, and providing outreach services to victims of domestic violence, to name only a fraction of their past and ongoing efforts. These are civic endeavors that make a real difference in peoples' lives in our State, and the AmeriCorps members that are achieving these successes are young people who, because of AmeriCorps, will gain the opportunity to go to college or acquire other types of training so that they can build better lives for themselves and their families.

A recent Gallup Poll found that 94 percent of Americans agree that national service initiatives like AmeriCorps are important efforts for the Federal Government to organize and maintain. Furthermore, 75 percent of Americans object to reducing or eliminating the program. Nonetheless, the Republican majority has, ironically, targeted national service initiatives such as AmeriCorps for elimination while citing a study that only analyzes costs and is blind to the benefits of the program, therefore, concluding erroneously that our Nation cannot afford such an effort.

Proposed reductions in funding for education, welfare, and other programs that help our children and disadvantaged families make the work of AmeriCorps even more essential. The AmeriCorps Program is a double investment in the future of this Nation. The program not only gives struggling social service organizations a helping hand assisting our most vulnerable children, adults and elderly citizens, it helps AmeriCorps participants become relevant, productive, successful members of their communities and teaches all participants the value and importance of giving back to the communities in which they live. The AmeriCorps Program is a good investment in our Nation, and it is working. Let us keep AmeriCorps in place to serve our youth and our communities.

**MILLIONS SUFFER UNDER INDIAN
REPRESSION**

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last week the nation of India celebrated its Republic Day, the 46th anniversary of the adoption of its constitution in 1950. On this occasion, it seems fitting to step back and assess India's progress in the areas of human rights and conflict resolution with its neighbors.

It is unfortunate to report that India's progress in many areas has not been very good. In terms of making peace with its neighbor, Pakistan, India's record has frankly been abysmal. In fact, on the very day that India was celebrating Republic Day, two rockets were fired into a small town in the Kashmiri region of Pakistan. One struck a mosque just after noon prayers, killing 20 civilians and injuring many more. It is widely assumed that the rockets were fired by the Indian Army. The next day, India took the very belligerent step of test-firing its Prithvi II missile. This new missile is nuclear-capable and able to reach any major city in Pakistan.

India's refusal to negotiate seriously with its neighbor Pakistan, and with the Kashmiri people, over the status of Kashmir has been a major disappointment to the world community. Much more disappointing has been India's inhuman record of government-sanctioned murder and torture in Kashmir. For years, India's security forces have run amuck in Kashmir, committing gang-rapes, extrajudicial killings, burning down entire villages, spraying gunfire into crowds of civilians and committing unspeakable acts of torture on the Kashmiri people. India has conducted a carefully orchestrated campaign of rape, torture, and murder in order to keep the people of Kashmir from demonstrating for independence.

I was particularly struck by one story reported by Professor William Baker in a recent book:

He interviewed a young woman who had been abducted by Indian soldiers who had just searched her village. They dragged her off to their compound, where they kept her naked in a pit. They raped her in a pit for 10 days. They extinguished their cigarettes all over her

body. When they were through with her, they took her to the bank of a river, stabbed her in the head with a bayonet, and left her for dead. Today she is so traumatized, she has lost most of her memory.

For the people of Kashmir, such treatment is all too common. In neighboring Punjab, where the Sikh people have also been fighting for their right to self-determination, the human rights situation has been just as dismal. In June of 1984, 11 years ago, as the movement for a free Khalistan was gaining steam, the Indian Army launched an assault on the holiest Sikh shrine—the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Thirty-eight other temples were also attacked, and over 20,000 Sikh civilians were murdered. Since that time, life in Punjab has been a nightmare of repression. Thousands of Sikhs are imprisoned without charges and tortured. Young men are abducted by security forces and disappear forever. Entire families are brutalized.

Mr. Speaker, recently, the Indian Government has been making the claim that the human rights situation in Punjab has improved dramatically. Unfortunately, there is no truth to the claim. It has been estimated that as many as 70,000 Sikhs languish in Indian prisons without charges. Asia Watch has reported that "virtually everyone detained in Punjab is tortured."

Last month, I sent around a Dear Colleague letter detailing a particularly horrible encounter that happened late last year. A human rights activist was detained by Indian police along with his driver. The driver's legs were tied to two separate jeeps that drove off in opposite directions, tearing the man into pieces. The human rights activist had disappeared.

In another case that has received widespread attention, well-known human rights figure Jaswant Singh Khalsa was abducted by police last September. Mr. Khalsa earned the wrath of the Indian Government by publicizing charges that the army had murdered over 25,000 Sikhs and cremated their bodies to cover up their crimes. Despite international protests, including a letter from myself and 64 of my House colleagues, Mr. Khalsa has disappeared into the Indian prison system.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Khalsa should be released immediately, along with all prisoners of conscience in Punjab and Kashmir. It is long past time for India's reign of terror to come to an end. The Indian Government cannot achieve its goals through the systematic abuses of basic human rights. The time has come for the Government of India to sit down and negotiate agreements with Sikh and Kashmiri political leaders that respect their rights to democracy, self-determination, and human rights.

I would like to make one final observation. In the very near future, India's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. S.S. Ray, will be returning to India. Mr. Ray has been a controversial figure. During the late 1980's, he was the Governor of the State of Punjab. This was at the time when some of the worst atrocities were taking place there, and Ambassador Ray was, at the time, in command of the security forces who were committing them. It was highly inappropriate for the Government of India to send to us an ambassador who has been widely charged with responsibility for a campaign of human rights abuses by security

forces under his watch. I hope that, in selecting a new ambassador, the Indian Government will be more sensitive to the concerns of the American people and the international community.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES H. CURLEY

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my district's more dedicated and caring individuals, Charles H. Curley. Chuck is being honored as Marin Citizen of the Year for 1995. I wish that I could be with his colleagues, friends, and family tonight as we celebrate his remarkable accomplishments.

Chuck has been a devoted resident of Marin County since he moved here over 35 years ago. Chuck's work has come as both monetary support and as direct participation on task forces and focus groups. Serving as mayor of Larkspur, councilman, planning commissioner, president of the Police Commission, Chuck has spent countless hours working with community leaders in an effort to create a strong alliance throughout Marin. I wish to recognize Chuck for his commitment to the people of Marin County, and to thank him for his long record of public service.

The enthusiasm that Chuck has for both the arts and the environment is seen through his participation in various activities throughout the county. In addition to serving as president of the Marin Arts Council, Chuck is also a patron of the Marin Society of Artists. His effort and dedication has opened the door for numerous artists and has introduced young children to the world of art. Chuck and his wife Nancy were honored in 1994 for their outstanding contribution to the Arts of Marin.

Chuck is also committed to protecting our environment. He was vice-president of the Marin Conservation League, and is currently a member of the Pt. Reyes Bird Observatory and the Sierra Club.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Charles H. Curley during this special evening at the Marin Civic Center. Marin County owes a great deal of gratitude for the tireless efforts of Chuck over the years. He has worked hard time and time again on behalf of many people and for many important causes. I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Chuck and his wife Nancy for continued success in the years to come.

LET'S DON'T RISK THE AVOCADO INDUSTRY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, growers in my district produce the most and the best avocados in the world. In order to ensure that we remain competitive we need to make sure our crops remain the best in the world.

For that reason, I rise to urge the USDA to stop the rulemaking process that would modify the quarantine on Mexican Hass avocados. I ask Secretary Glickman, to prevent a rule from going forward which risks the entire avocado industry, especially when there is so much disagreement about the quality of the science underlying the USDA's determination.

As a member of the appropriations Committee, I worked with my colleagues to address this issue in the fiscal year 1996 agriculture appropriations legislation. The bill, which the President signed into law back in October, expects the U.S. Department of Agriculture to use scientifically credible pest risk assessment and risk management before lifting the current quarantine on Mexican avocados.

During the appropriations process, we asked for the USDA to conduct an independent review of the science. Unfortunately, the Secretary turned us down and suggested that the avocado industry take the lead in this regard.

The Center for Exotic Pest Research at the University of California at Riverside reviewed the proposed rule and published an extremely troubling report. Their findings were strikingly different from those of the USDA and give me great cause for concern. UC Riverside found, and I quote:

The proposed rule's risk assessment contains undocumented assertions, highly questionable estimates, and improper methodology, and as a result, we find it to be invalid.

Free trade is the engine that drives a vibrant economy. I know that growers in my district will compete against any avocado grower in the world. However, the UC Riverside report gives credence to their fears that Mexican avocados coming across the border could carry infestation that could spread throughout the country. I certainly don't believe Secretary Glickman wants to usher in another disaster like the Mediterranean fruit fly.

I think it just makes sense to learn our lesson and take a cautious approach. I urge the Secretary to listen to the experts at UC Riverside and craft a rule that does not put the American avocado industry at risk.

TRIBUTE TO EUGENE JUNETTE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an extraordinary program that began in government but has for the past 20 years been supported by the private sector to the benefit of millions of children in this country and countries around the world.

Most particularly I wish to point with pride to the individual who has carried this splendid program forward from its beginning in a U.S. Justice Department agency in the 1970's to the worldwide anticrime program that is has become today. He is my constituent, Eugene Junette of Fresno, CA.

The program that Mr. Junette has spearheaded since 1976 is Play It Safe, a crime prevention program launched by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration [LEAA]

Office of Public Affairs in 1974 by its director, Malcolm Barr. Mr. Junette has asked that Mr. Barr, who retired Feb. 3, 1996, as an Associate Director of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce, following an illustrious 26-year government career, and other Federal Government officials who helped him—Wilbur Brantley, the late Cornelius Cooper, and Joseph Mulvey—share credit for this highly acclaimed program.

Play It Safe is, in fact, a simple coloring book, originally approved by the U.S. Justice Department and various sheriffs, police, and juvenile justice organizations.

It began in Mr. Barr's office on a shoestring budget and was visualized and developed by Mr. Barr and his small staff. When funds ran out, Mr. Barr approached Kiwanis International which agreed to promote, print, and distribute the booklet among preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school children in the United States, at no cost to the Government. Eugene Junette was appointed chairman.

Under Mr. Junette's enthusiastic guidance, the Play It Safe program multiplied to all 50 States and into 61 foreign countries. The coloring book is translated into 31 languages. Thousands of volunteers now work with what has become Play It Safe International, Inc., whose address is 1289 N. Temperance Avenue, Fresno, CA 93727.

Numerous service clubs and other nonprofit organizations are responsible for the distribution of some 26 million copies of the coloring book. Play It Safe, through Mr. Barr, used the nationally syndicated children's television program "Romper Room" in Baltimore, MD, to jump-start the project that I am told cost the American taxpayer no more than \$20,000. As a result, millions of young children have been effectively educated about how to minimize criminal opportunities against themselves and their friends.

Play It Safe volunteers have also helped develop a parent/teacher guide and home safety check list. Mr. Junette has dedicated the last 20 years of his life, often working 16 to 18 hour days, to help protect children from criminal activity. I join him in drawing attention to Mr. Barr, of Alexandria, VA, who he credits as the man with the vision to see the future possibilities of Play It Safe, not as a Government-sponsored project, but as a private sector program dedicated to the safety and wellbeing of children in this and many nations around the world. Mr. Barr described Play It Safe as a major accomplishment of his long Government career. I join his colleagues and friends wishing him well in his retirement.

As the Play It Safe program completes its 20th year of private sector sponsorship, I wish to particularly salute my constituent Mr. Junette, and all the thousands of volunteers who have helped in furthering the Play It Safe project, and to point to this amazing display of volunteerism that I am proud to say has emanated from my congressional district for two decades.

ACADEMY REVIEW BOARD

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, every year, more high school seniors from the 11th Congressional District trade in varsity jackets for Navy peacoats, Air Force flight suits, and Army brass buckles than any other district in the country. But this is nothing new: our area has repeatedly sent an above average proportion of its sons and daughters to the Nation's military academies for decades.

This shouldn't come as a surprise. The educational excellence of our area is well known and has long been a magnet for families looking for the best environment in which to raise their children. Our graduates are skilled not only in mathematics, science, and social studies, but also have solid backgrounds in sports, debate teams, and other extracurricular activities. This diverse upbringing makes military academy recruiters sit up and take note—indeed, many recruiters know our towns and schools by name.

Since the 1830's, Members of Congress have enjoyed meeting, talking with, and nominating these superb young people to our military academies. But how did this process evolve?

In 1843, when West Point was the sole academy, Congress ratified the nominating process and became directly involved in the makeup of our military's leadership. This was not an act of an imperial Congress bent on controlling every aspect of the Government. Rather, the procedure still used today was and is one further check and balance in our democracy. It was originally designed to weaken and divide political coloration in the officer corps, provide geographical balance to our armed services, and to make the officer corps more resilient to unfettered nepotism that handicapped European armies.

In 1854, Representative Gerrit Smith of New York added a new component to the academy nomination process—the academy review board. This was the first time a Member of Congress appointed prominent citizens from his district to screen applicants and assist with the serious duty of nominating candidates for academy admission. Today, I am honored to continue this wise tradition in my service to the 11th Congressional District.

The Academy Review Board is composed of nine local citizens who have shown exemplary service to New Jersey, to their communities, and to the continued excellence of education in our area—many are veterans. Though from diverse background and professions, they all share a common dedication to seeing that the best qualified and motivated graduates attend our academies. And, as is true for most volunteer panels, their service goes largely unnoticed.

I would like to take a moment to recognize these men and women and to thank them publicly for participating in this important panel. Being on this board requires hard work and an objective mind. Members have the responsibility of interviewing upwards of 50 outstanding high school seniors every year in the academy review process.

The nomination process follows a general timetable. High school seniors mail personal information directly to the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, the Air Force Academy, and the Merchant Marine Academy once they become interested in attending. Information includes academic achievement, college entry test scores, and other activities. At this time, they also inform their Representative of their desire to be nominated.

The academies then assess the applicants, rank them based on the data supplied, and return the files to my office with their notations. In mid-December, our Academy Review Board interviews all of the applicants over the course of 2 days. They assess a student's qualifications and analyze character, desire to serve, and other talents that may be hidden on paper.

Last year, the board interviewed 41 applicants. Nominations included 20 to the Naval Academy, 10 to the Military Academy, 6 to the Air Force Academy, and 1 to the Merchant Marine Academy (the Coast Guard Academy does not use the Congressional Nomination process). The Board then forwards their recommendations to the academies by January 31, where recruiters review files and notify applicants and my office of their final decisions on admission.

It is both reassuring and rewarding to know that many of our military officers hail from our hometowns or close by. When we consider the role of these officers in peace or war, we can rest easier knowing that the best and brightest are in command. Wherever they are sent, be that Bosnia, Somalia, Haiti, or Vietnam, many of these officers have academy training.

And while a few people may question the motivations and ambitions of some young people, the academy review process shows that the large majority of our graduates are just as highly motivated as the generation before them. They still seek guidance from loving parents, dedicated teachers, and schools, and from trusted clergy and rabbis. Indeed, every time I visit a school, speak at a college, or meet a young academy nominee, I am constantly reminded that we as a Nation are blessed with fine young men and women.

Their willingness and desire to serve their country is perhaps the most persuasive evidence of all.

ACADEMY NOMINEES FOR 1995, 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

NAME, HOMETOWN, HIGH SCHOOL, AND ACADEMY
Justin White, Basking Ridge, Ridge, Naval.
Robert Vuolo, Morris Plains, Delbarton, Naval.
Renuka Vijayanathan, N. Caldwell, West Essex, Naval.
Kevin Orisini, Sparta, Sparta, Naval.
Meghan Neumann, Succasunna, Roxbury, Military.
John Eure, Rockaway, Morris Catholic, Naval.
Michael Kester, Bridgewater, Bridgewater/Raritan, Naval.
Patrick Nelson, Hackettstown, Bridgeton Academy, Naval.
Brian Fitzgerald, Mendham, West Morris Mendham, Naval.
Daniel Figenshu, Madison, Delbarton, Naval.
Richard Evans, Flanders, Mt. Olive, Naval.
Robert Poggio, Long Valley, West Morris Central, Naval.

Cory Winer, Wharton, Choate Rosemary Hall, Military.
 Anthony Bruno, East Hanover, Hanover Park, Naval.
 Louis Amorosa, Somerville, Immaculata, Naval.
 Jason Corbisiero, Rockaway, Morris Catholic, Naval.
 Andrew Gassman, Chatham, Oratory Prep, Naval.
 Damon Finaldi, Florham Park, Hanover Park Regional, Naval.
 Frederic Haeussler, Florham Park, Choate Rosemary Hall, Naval.
 John Neuhart, Chatham, Ohio State ROTC, Naval.
 Mary Faulkner, Long Valley, West Morris Central, Air Force.
 Brent Krue, Dover, Randolph, Air Force.
 Jeffrey Melitski, Bernardsville, Bernardsville, Air Force.
 Hunter Lonsberry, Morristown, Morristown Beard, Air Force.
 Timothy Larkin, Long Valley, West Morris Central, Merchant Marine.
 James Wong, Randolph, Randolph, Military.
 Scott Magaziner, Randolph, Randolph, Air Force.
 Mark Chiarvallotti, Rockaway, Penn State USMA Prep., Military.
 Victor Camaya, Pompton Plains, Pequannock, Military.
 Andrew Moan, Far Hills, Pingry, Naval.
 Louis Kuo, Parsippany, Parsippany, Military.
 Michael DeCicco, Raritan, Bridgewater/Raritan, Military.
 David Esposito, Caldwell, James Caldwell, Military.
 Joel Tompkins, Chatham, Chatham, Military.
 Tatiana Kazdoba, Denville, Villa Walsh Academy, Naval.
 Shane Rowe, Dover, New Mexico Military Institute, Military.
 Thomas Rogers, Rockaway, Morris Knolls, Air Force.

TRIBUTE TO SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Siddhartha Shankar Ray for serving with distinction as India's Ambassador to the United States for the past 3½ years. During his tenure, relations between the United States and India have reached a new plateau of strength, friendship, and understanding. The United States has become India's largest investor, and India has been named by the Department of Commerce as one of the key emerging markets for United States business for this decade and the next century.

There are many reasons for this dramatic improvement in relations between our two countries. However, I believe it is clear that no one has made a greater contribution or played a more central role in this transformation than Siddhartha Shankar Ray. He has worked tirelessly with the Congress and the executive branch as well as State and local officials around the country to help ensure that our

Government fully understands India's needs and concerns. He has been a bridge builder between the United States business and investment community and the Indian private and public sector. He has been a sought after speaker and commentator in the academic community here, along with numerous important think tanks and private foundations. Finally, Ambassador Ray has been an ambassador "par excellence" in the Indian-American community. He has travelled to almost every State and city with an Indian-American population reminding Americans of Indian descent and of the important economic reforms unfolding on the subcontinent, while urging Indian-Americans to be active participants in the transformation of the Indian economy.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Ray has greatly impressed many of us in the Congress with his artful diplomacy, his keen logic and his persuasive skills. He has taken the thorniest issues in the Indo-United States relationship and presented them to decision makers in the United States in a manner which has been both convincing and reassuring. It is obvious to anyone who has worked with him during the past several years that Ambassador Ray's skills as an imminent India barrister have served India well during his term as Ambassador.

Of course, Ambassador Ray has not achieved all of these successes by himself. He possesses another invaluable asset: his lovely wife, Maya, who also is a noted barrister and former elected official. Maya Ray has been a gracious host, trusted advisor and articulate spokesperson. Together, they have proven to be a superb team.

Mr. Speaker, later this month, Siddhartha Shankar Ray will leave his position as Ambassador to the United States to return to Calcutta, his home city, to stand for election to the Lok Sabha, India's House of Parliament. While it would be improper for any Member of this body on either side of the aisle to endorse a candidate for office in India, I am certain all of my colleagues agree that Ambassador Ray will approach the coming campaign with the same level of energy, dedication and articulate persuasion that were the hallmark of his years in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing Siddhartha Shankar Ray and Maya every good wish in the months and years to come. We invite them to visit us in Washington often to witness the fruits of Ambassador Ray's labor as the Indo-United States relationship continues to grow and prosper.

SUPPORT PEACE AND DEMOCRACY IN TURKEY: SUPPORT HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 136

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on January 25, 1995, I joined the chairman of the Helsinki Commission, CHRIS SMITH, in introducing H. Con. Res. 136, legislation which advocates a peaceful end to the conflict between the Government of Turkey and Kurdish militants. I

urge my colleagues to join us as cosponsors of this important resolution aimed at ending a vicious cycle of violence and terror which has claimed so many lives over the past decade and has eroded the impressive strides made by a government committed to achieving full-fledged democracy.

Mr. Speaker, for more than a decade Turkey's citizens, especially those residing in the southeast, have suffered the horrors of terrorism and the excesses of a government committed to eradicating terrorism at any cost. More than 20,000 people have died in clashes among security forces, the Kurdistan Workers Party [PKK] and shadowy Muslim fundamentalist groups. Turkish troops in southeast Turkey have forcibly evacuated or destroyed more than 2,650 Kurdish villages, burned crops, killed livestock, and displaced more than three million people. Citizens are detained, tortured, extrajudicially executed or disappear without a trace. The PKK has also killed innocent civilians, mined local roads, and set off bombs in populated areas—contributing to the cycle of violence and the climate of fear that pervades southeast Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, European newspapers printed color pictures of Turkish soldiers posing with the heads of decapitated Kurdish guerrillas. These gruesome and despicable photos all too graphically underline the hatred and brutality fueling this conflict. But even more, the pictures reinforce the urgent need for reconciliation. Violence and terrorism will not resolve this conflict. Only dialog can help overcome bitterness inspired by 12 years of war. House Concurrent Resolution 136 promotes an end to violence and a beginning for efforts promoting reconciliation and understanding.

Mr. Speaker, Chairman SMITH and I are sending letters to officials of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE] urging them to initiate and support steps to resolve the escalating conflict in Turkey. We believe the OSCE should establish a million of long-duration to monitor human rights abuses and help defuse sources of conflict and have asked that the OSCE chairman-in-office send a personal representative to develop recommendations concerning the mandate and scope of future OSCE activities in Turkey. We have also asked the president of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly to designate a parliamentary delegation to Turkey to assist in this task. The OSCE has played a critical role in conflict prevention, mediation, and human rights monitoring in the former Yugoslavia, the Caucasus, the Baltic States, and elsewhere. An OSCE presence in Turkey would be especially helpful as local non-governmental organizations, international humanitarian groups, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, and even journalists are not allowed by authorities to operate freely in this region.

Mr. Speaker, Turkey and Israel are the only functional democratic states in the Middle East. Turkey is a NATO ally and OSCE member. The government's inability to peacefully and democratically resolve the Kurdish conflict jeopardizes Turkey's democratic foundations, drains a stumbling economy, threatens regional stability, and makes closer relations with Europe and the United States problematic. Our Government has been instrumental

in helping resolve conflicts in the Middle East, the Balkans and elsewhere. Mr. Speaker, if we truly value our strategic, economic and political partnership with Turkey, and I believe we do, we must act now to help end this brutal conflict. It is precisely because of that partnership that we seek to assist Turkey in ending this conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to review House Concurrent Resolution 136. I believe it represents a balanced and thoughtful first step that our Government can and should take to promote peaceful resolution of a difficult and divisive conflict. I call on all my colleagues who value human rights and our partnership with Turkey to cosponsor this resolution. We must try to help stop the violence.

THE STATE OF THE UNION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 31, 1996 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Declaring that the era of big government is over, the President embraced a centrist view of government in his State of the Union address. The speech had no soaring rhetoric, and it was rather blandly written and probably too long, but he delivered it forcefully and appeared robust and strong. By complimenting his chief political opponent he came across as gracious and fair minded. As usual, he threw about everything into the speech. Most observers felt that he had a very good night.

OVERVIEW

He gave an upbeat view of the nation, saying that the state of the union is strong and that America has made progress in reducing the deficit, creating new jobs, and keeping unemployment and inflation low. He emphasized that the crime rate, teen pregnancies, high school drop out rates, poverty and welfare rolls are all down, and that we have had great success in lowering air pollution, cutting tons of pesticides from water and food supplies. He emphasized progress made abroad, with the United States leading toward peace in Haiti, Northern Ireland, Bosnia, and the Middle East.

But the President did not dwell upon the progress; he emphasized the challenges that are before us—to balance the budget, keep families together, provide educational opportunities and economic security, continue the fight against crime and drugs, protect the environment, continue American world leadership, and make our government and its democracy work better for less money.

SIZE OF GOVERNMENT

Throughout the speech the President highlighted the theme of smaller government, saying that big government does not have all the answers, that there's not a program for every problem. He's right. He said that we need a smaller, less bureaucratic government in Washington, one that lives within its means, and he noted that the federal workforce is now at its lowest level in 30 years. He laid out the challenges for an age

of possibility. He hit hard on the point that the government shutdowns are a mistake, also now acknowledged by Speaker Gingrich, and he challenged Congress never to shut the federal government down again. The President was equally sharp in his comments on the efforts to threaten the full faith and credit of the U.S. to try to force presidential budget or other policy concessions.

ECONOMY

The President was both optimist and critic of the American economy. He mentioned the impressive list of economic statistics that now characterize the American economy. The economy overall is in good shape, with low inflation and interest rates, steady growth, and relatively low unemployment. Yet at the same time, many Americans are fearful of layoffs, concerned about the growing gap between the rich and the poor, worried that wages are not keeping up with inflation, and doubtful about the future of the American dream.

MAJOR POINTS

As usual in a State of the Union address there was something in it for most everybody. The President hit very popular themes emphasizing a balanced budget, a strengthened American family, moving people from welfare to work, making health care more available to every American, and supporting the efforts of state and local police to catch criminals and prevent crime. He also stressed improving educational opportunities, reducing the drug problem, working with business to cut pollution, curbing the influence of special interests in politics, attacking the problem of illegal immigration, and maintaining America's role as a peacemaker in the world.

Strongly applauded were his references to education and cultural values, and his calls for responsible parents, decency on television and in the movies, and a crackdown on gangs. Reiterating themes he has often expressed in the past, he put heavy emphasis on working together as a community and reaching across the lines that divide us in order to find common ground and to make America work better. Again and again he said that the future can only be achieved by teamwork between Republicans and Democrats and between government and the private sector.

He spent remarkably little time talking about the protracted struggle over the budget, sounding at times as if the fight was already over. His eyes were clearly focused on the future and not the contentious and hostile battles going on with Congress. He did not lambast the Republicans, indeed he complimented their commitment to a balanced budget and took the high road throughout his speech.

The speech was significant in that it proposed few if any bold new initiatives and basically repeated calls the President has made in the past. He is clearly constrained by the fact that he has little money to play with and his emphasis on the limitations of government. The prominence of the traditional values of family and work were strong themes in his speech. A significant omission in the speech was any reference to his and the First Lady's problems with Whitewater.

PROTECTING AGAINST EXCESSES

I think the President sought to portray himself as a reasonable man who shared many of the goals of his political opponents but thought their means were too harsh. He conceded that government programs had become too costly and inefficient, but he did not abandon the fundamental obligations to

the people who rely on Medicare and Medicaid, stating: "America cannot become stronger if they become weaker." I think the President is saying that he will cut back big government but he will do it compassionately, that he will keep many government programs but he will run them more efficiently.

CONCLUSION

The themes the President hit in his speech—limited government, an optimistic view of the future of America with great challenges and possibilities—hit responsive chords among Americans. In outlining the challenges to the country, the President for the most part chose not to attack his political opponents' positions but rather to emphasize common ground, and that also was well received. The key test for the President will be whether he is able to follow through on the themes and vision he laid out.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER RUSSELL F. PITKIN

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, in March, one of California's finest law officers will retire after 31 years of dedicated service. Russell F. Pitkin has been an integral part of the Contra Costa Sheriff's Office for more than three decades, providing the kind of leadership and excellence that sets the standard for his peers.

During the course of his career, Mr. Pitkin participated in the 99th session of the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA. A holder of a master's degree in public administration, he rose from being a deputy sheriff to becoming undersheriff, and has served in every rank in the investigation division.

One of the highlights of his career came when he was involved in the felony investigation involving members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, which resulted in the arrest warrants for the kidnappers of Patty Hearst. His diligence in this effort was characteristic of his assiduous performance throughout his time in the sheriff's office.

The men and women who daily put their lives on the line for our safety and well-being are among the true heroes of our time. Russell Pitkin is one of the foremost of these heroes, and all Contra Costans owe him a debt of gratitude for all he has done to make the east bay the wonderful place it is. I am honored to recognize him today in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and to wish him every success in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO H. E. AMBASSADOR SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my friend and colleague, Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray, India's envoy to the

United States. During his 4 years in the United States, Indo-United States relations significantly improved. Ambassador Ray's efforts on behalf of his nation helped to educate so many of us in the Congress about the important economic reforms currently being implemented in the world's largest democracy. A distinguished diplomat, gentleman, and friend, Ambassador Ray and his wife, Maya, will be missed in Washington.

Prior to coming to Washington, both Ambassador and Mrs. Ray had distinguished legal careers and both also served their nation as Members of Parliament. Immediately preceding his current post, Ambassador Ray served with distinction as Governor of Punjab. Those of us who closely follow events in South Asia fully recognize the challenges Ambassador Ray faced in Punjab. Despite the seemingly intractable problems in that region, Ambassador Ray left Punjab, as he now leaves Washington with an impressive list of accomplishments.

Mr. Ray was appointed Ambassador to the United States on October 10, 1992, with the rank of Federal Cabinet Minister. That appointment, at that level, demonstrates Prime Minister Rao's confidence in Ambassador Ray. As chairman of the House International Relations Committee, I fully agree that the Prime Minister's confidence was well-placed.

It was during Ambassador Ray's tenure in Washington that Prime Minister Rao addressed a joint session of the U.S. Congress—the highest honor our Nation can convey upon a foreign dignitary. It was during Ambassador Ray's tenure in Washington that the United States and India moved beyond almost all of the difficulties of the cold war. The improved climate in Indo-United States relations can be tangibly measured by the number of high-level United States official visits to Washington.

It is with great regret that we bid farewell to Siddhartha and Maya Ray. We commend the Ambassador and Mrs. Ray for their outstanding work in Washington and we wish them success in all of their future endeavors.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, in a very succinct and incisive interview with Middle East Insight president and editor George Nader in the magazine's 15th anniversary issue in December President Clinton articulated his vision for the future of the Middle East and for American interests in the region. The President said, "We want to see the establishment of a peaceful and prosperous region in which all nations and people can live in freedom and security."

Real progress made in the Middle East peace process under the Clinton administration has been unprecedented. As the Israeli-Syrian talks continue to move ahead, and our attention remains focused on further process toward lasting peace in the Middle East, I

commend the entire interview to my colleagues.

[From Middle East Insight, November-December, 1995]

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

(By George A. Nader)

In this 15th Anniversary issue, President Bill Clinton gives an exclusive interview about U.S. interests in the Middle East to Middle East Insight editor George A. Nader. This interview is a follow-up to President Clinton's first interview with Middle East Insight as President-elect.

President Clinton's term in office has been marked by historic agreements between Israel and the PLO, a formal peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, ongoing negotiations under U.S. auspices between Israel and Syria and Lebanon, and continued enforcement of dual containment of Iraq and Iran. President Clinton had developed a warm and productive relationship with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin before his assassination last November, and will now be working closely with his successor, Shimon Peres, on many vital areas of interest to the United States in the Middle East.

We are privileged to have President Clinton share his views below on these subjects as well as his vision for the future of the region.

Q: Mr. President, as spiral of violence in the Middle East, capped by the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, has challenged the peace process. What are your thoughts about the impact of this assassination on the state of the peace process?

A: The tragic death of Prime Minister Rabin was an attempt to stop the historic progress which has been made toward a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. But the reaction in Israel, the Middle East, and around the world to this crime demonstrates the marginalization of those who would use violence to achieve their ends and the overwhelming support which exists for the peace process. The world lost a great man and I—along with all Americans—a great friend in Yitzhak Rabin. A champion of his nation in conflict, he became a hero for reconciliation and understanding as well. His life paralleled that of the Middle East in his time: he fought tirelessly for the security and prosperity of his people, and then turned that same strength and wisdom to forging a peace that would ensure that this security and prosperity would live on after him.

His death reminds us all that the cost of leadership is sometimes very high. But his life serves as an example for what can be achieved through courage and determination to do what is right. The tributes paid to Prime Minister Rabin by King Hussein, President Mubarak, and other leaders from the region and around the world have been mirrored in the unprecedented outpouring of support expressed by the people of Israel for his living legacy, the pursuit of a just and enduring peace of all the people of the Middle East. I am committed to continue doing all I can to ensure that this goal is realized.

Q: What is your view of the importance of Palestinian economic development to the success of the peace process?

A: We agree that Palestinian economic development is a key ingredient in building a lasting peace. It is essential that the Palestinian people see that the peace process has produced tangible benefits in their daily lives, that their future—and that of their children—has changed for the better because

of the decision to pursue dialogue and reconciliation over confrontation. Since October 1993, the United States has taken the lead in mobilizing the international donor effort to support the Palestinian Authority and to help provide the foundations for a better and more prosperous life for the Palestinian people.

The United States has met fully its pledge of \$100 million per year in assistance and we are encouraging other donors to ensure that their aid commitments are fulfilled as rapidly as possible. In order to help the Palestinian Authority meet its responsibilities under the Interim Agreement and to move forward on infrastructure development projects critical to the building of a vibrant economy, we are a major organizer of the Conference on Assistance to the Palestinians to be held in Europe this December.

In addition to our leading role in the international donor effort, we are also working to improve the environment for private sector economic growth and investment. We are discussing with Israel and the Palestinians the possible establishment of industrial zones, as well as ways in which Israel's justifiable security concerns can be addressed consistent with our shared desire to promote development of the Palestinian economy. Consistent with our desire to promote Palestinian entrepreneurship, US Trade Representative Kantor has recently announced an agreement to extend duty-free treatment to Palestinian goods entering the United States.

Q: With the recent imposition of Presidential sanctions on Iran, US-Iranian relations have reached a new low. What are the prospects for the success of sanctions on Iran and what is the potential value of a dialogue with Iran?

A: Our problem is not with the people of Iran; it is with the unacceptable behavior of the Iranian government: direct and indirect support for and use of terror; subversion of states friendly to the United States; military intimidation of its neighbors; and acquisition of weapons and technologies of mass destruction—including nuclear.

The Executive Order I signed earlier this year, imposing a complete ban on US financial and commercial dealings with Iran, is intended to demonstrate our resolve that Tehran pay a price for continuing its threatening activities. To be fully successful, we need the support of Iran's other trading partners in Europe, Asia, and around the world. We are urging them to follow our example and help ensure that sustained and meaningful economic pressure is brought to bear until the behavior of the Iranian government changes.

While we are prepared to have a dialogue with authoritative representatives of the government of Iran at any time, it must be made clear that normal relations cannot exist until such time as Iran ceases its objectionable activities.

Q: UN economic sanctions have been imposed on Iraq for five years now. While the sanctions seem to have checked the military capabilities of Saddam Hussein, he still remains in power and the Iraqi people suffer. How successful can sanctions be?

A: The United States is committed to the maintenance of sanctions against Iraq until Baghdad complies fully with all its UN Security Council obligations. Recent revelations by Iraqi defectors and the work of UN inspectors provide compelling evidence that Saddam Hussein has consistently attempted to deceive the United Nations. They also show that as recently as last summer, Saddam was planning new threats against his neighbors.

We are deeply concerned about the humanitarian plight of Iraqi people. But there must be no doubt that Saddam is responsible for their suffering. He has refused to avail himself of the opportunity under UNSC resolutions to sell oil to pay for food and medicine, preferring to divert resources to his supporters and military and to use his own people as hostages in the pursuit of international sympathy for lifting of the sanctions.

Sanctions are the primary means available to the international community to compel Iraqi compliance with Security Council resolutions and to ensure that Iraq does not again become a threat to the region. Given Saddam Hussein's track record, the Council has a responsibility to hold him to the highest possible standard. With respect to the future of Saddam Hussein and his regime, that is a matter for the Iraqi people alone to decide.

Q. As you are involved in the peace process, and as the region undergoes important changes, what is your vision for the future of the Middle East and for America's interests there?

A. Our vision for the future of the Middle East is a simple one. We want to see the establishment of a peaceful and prosperous region in which all nations and peoples can live in freedom and security.

There is much work still before us, but we are making real progress toward our goal. The peace process has made unprecedented advances in the last two years, and despite the loss of one of its greatest champions, it continues to gather momentum. The enemies of peace such as Iran, Iraq, and Libya are increasingly isolated. More and more regional governments are recognizing that dialogue and reconciliation—and the trade and development that accompany and reinforce peace—are the best means of ensuring a better future for their nations. The United States will continue to stand by those who take risks for peace and work together with them to ensure that our mutual vision is realized.

OCEAN TOWNSHIP HADASSAH
PAYS TRIBUTE TO ISRAEL
PRIME MINISTER RABIN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in memory and honor of the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Ocean Township Hadassah in Monmouth County, NJ, has pledged a donation to the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center at Ein Karem, Israel, so that it may continue its life-saving work of healing, teaching, and research. I rise today, both to pay tribute to the slain Israeli soldier, statesman, and peacemaker, and to my friends from the Jersey shore area who are striving to pay a lasting tribute to this great world leader.

Mr. Speaker, I shall never forget September 13, 1995. On that brilliantly sunny day I was fortunate to be among those on the White House lawn to witness the signing of the Israel-PLO treaty by Prime Minister Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat. We witnessed in person, as did millions of others the world over who watched on television, an event we had hoped for but never really thought we

would see. In his moving speech, the Prime Minister summed up the feelings of the people of Israel and their many strong supporters here in America: "Enough of blood and tears. Enough."

Yitzhak Rabin's life in many ways mirrored the history and destiny of his country. He fought valiantly in Israel's War of Independence in 1948. In the Six Day War of 1967, he brilliantly led the Israel Defense Forces in a stunning victory that greatly enhanced Israel's security. Yet it would still be many years before Israel's recalcitrant Arab neighbors were ready to negotiate with the Jewish State. First, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat came forward in the cause of peace—and, like Yitzhak Rabin, paid with his life at the hands of fellow countrymen who were not yet ready to say "Enough" to war. Finally, PLO Leader Arafat and, more recently, Jordan's King Hussein, also chose the road of peace with Israel. During the years that the Arab state of war and economic boycott against Israel remained in effect, Yitzhak Rabin stood ready to fight, if necessary, to defend Israel's security. Yet, late in his career, the Prime Minister had the courage to recognize a changing world and to accept, indeed embrace, change. The huge turnout of world leaders at Mr. Rabin's funeral demonstrates—including many of his former Arab enemies—just how rare and impressive his courage was. While most of us will remember Mr. Rabin's gruff demeanor and military bearing, minutes before his death, Yitzhak Rabin was smiling and singing a song of peace with thousands of Israelis in Tel Aviv.

On the day of the historic signing of the peace accord, my guest was Sharon Portman of Ocean Township, a long-time supporter and leader in Ocean Township Hadassah and many other community organizations. Sadly, Sharon passed away last summer. Sharon had dedicated so much of her time and energy to working for a strong and secure Israel, and believed passionately that one day Israel would achieve peace with her Arab neighbors. Whenever I think back to that signing ceremony on the White House Lawn, there is a tinge of sadness as I think about Sharon.

Mr. Speaker, Ocean Township Hadassah is a volunteer organization of close to 450 women ranging in age from their midtwenties to their midfifties. After the assassination of Prime Minister Rabin, members of the organization, as well other members of the community, sought a way to make a lasting tribute consistent with Mr. Rabin's life-long dedication to the betterment of the Jewish State. Prime Minister Rabin spoke to the women of Hadassah at their convention in Israel last summer, praising their fundraising efforts to build and maintain hospitals in Israel. The Prime Minister expressed the fervent hope that Hadassah Hospital would treat Israeli children for many years—but "never again to be treated due to the ravages of war."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay particular tribute to Elynn Shapiro, president of Ocean Township Hadassah, for her leadership in this tribute to Yitzhak Rabin, and to the many other citizens of our community who have contributed to this most worthy effort.

SECRETARY OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS, JESSE BROWN

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my gratitude for the noteworthy accomplishments achieved by Secretary Jesse Brown on behalf of the veterans of this great Nation. Since his selection as the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the women and men who served our country have had a knowledgeable and responsive supporter in that post.

Among some of Secretary Brown's greatest accomplishments are:

The creation of new clinics allowing veterans more access to VA health care.

Assistance to one and a half million veterans with employment services in a joint venture with the Department of Labor to increase the number of veterans hired in the Federal Government.

The expansion of programs for homeless veterans by doubling the resources dedicated to these initiatives, and the institution of a grant program to assist public and non-profit organizations in assisting homeless veterans.

A more complete accounting on the register of Vietnam veterans' diseases for which services-connected compensation is awarded based on exposure to herbicide agents.

The expansion and great improvement in health care services for those combat veterans who suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder.

The increased attention given to the needs of women veterans including mammography quality control and counseling, and medical programs for women veterans who suffer the after-effects of service-related sexual trauma.

The establishment of a home refinancing program that enables veterans to obtain lower home loan rates, thus saving an average of \$1,500 a year.

There are about 70,000 veterans in the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, so I am very concerned about the service these individuals receive. Even with such a large number of veterans' needs to be processed from just northern Virginia, the VA procedures are exceptional. The VA under Secretary Brown has worked so well, in fact, that my need for inquiries has declined from several cases a month to several cases a year.

Secretary Brown's initiative to improve services to veterans also saved money through streamlining, privatizing or consolidating activities. I could not ask for better support for those who served this country.

While Secretary Brown's promotion of a decent budget to support these benefits has frequently been rebuffed, the services his Department provides shows his steadfast commitment to our Nation's veterans and their families. We should not forget the responsibility this Nation has to our service members and their survivors. Budgets and associated dollars cannot replace the sacrifices these veterans have made.

As a combat veteran himself, Secretary Brown has walked the walk. He has ensured that VA benefits and the health care system

are efficient and support our veterans. He is a true American, a friend, and a great man.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CITIBANK FOR EXCELLENCE

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as the saying goes "we reap what we sow." In my home district of Guam, one of our local banking institutions is showing a commitment to our island in a wonderful way: They are sowing seeds, or in this case "seed money."

Since 1992, Citibank of Guam has awarded \$10,000 in cash to our island's top teacher of the year. This is a competition for public and private school teachers from kindergarten through high school, but the winners are the children.

We have many noteworthy teachers on Guam, and I know they work under difficult conditions which demand commitment and integrity. As a former educator, I salute the teachers of Guam and also Citibank for honoring excellence among professional educators.

Citibank helped to form a private corporation to expand this fine program. In addition to Citibank, the newly formed Excellence in Teaching Foundation now includes corporate citizens Ernst & Young and the Pacific Daily News. Kudos to them as well.

It is events like this program that display the character of our island community. Our corporate citizens took this task upon themselves. They know that a quality education for our children is the key to their company's success.

Our teachers are vital, yet their work requires much more than Government can fund, more than parents can give and more than the private sector can donate. This program provides a little incentive, or seed money, to push an already taxed teacher corps. To our 1993 winner, Ms. Jelly Flores and to our 1994 winner Ms. Sandra Bojtos, I commend you.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH O. BUSICK

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding businessman from the Eighth District of Pennsylvania upon the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his business, Delaware Landscape Stone and Delaware Quarries, Inc.

Mr. Busick served in the Air Force in World War II and was decorated as a bomber pilot flying the Flying Fortress B-17.

At the end of his active duty in 1946, Mr. Busick returned to Bucks County and started a small quarry in Mt. Pleasant. He continued to serve in the Air Force Reserve and retired as a lieutenant colonel in 1969.

In the intervening years his business grew from that small quarry to a company with four operational locations and between 80 and 125

employees, depending upon the time of year. In 1955 Mr. Busick took over an abandoned quarry that has been in existence since 1758. In the first year of operation that quarry was flooded out, but Mr. Busick was undaunted and continued to work for the growth of his business. The company produces decorative stone of all kinds and also building stone for facades. Stone from these quarries graces universities, churches, and commercial buildings all over the country as well as private homes and garden walls. Mr. Busick also sells stone produced by other quarries throughout the United States.

It was in 1972 that the company's newest operation was opened near Orlando, FL. That operation, called Pebble Junction, creates most of Disney World's stone work. Mr. Busick and his son, J. Kevan Busick, who is now CBO of the business, have recently created a park in Sanford, FL. The park which is open to the public is beautified with waterfalls, ponds and landscaping stone from their quarries.

Joe Busick continues to be active in the business with his son, Kevan, but he is also an avid gardener and staunch defender of the environment. He has turned more than 300 acres of his own land into a wildlife preserve to protect animals from the rapid development taking place in our district.

Mr. Busick has contributed much to our communities through his successful business and through his many other endeavors.

ED MEYER: 25 YEARS AT THE HELM OF GREY ADVERTISING

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today marks a very important milestone for one of the most respected and enduring leaders of the business world. Ed Meyer celebrates his 25th anniversary as chairman and chief executive officer of Grey Advertising, during which time he has been a shining example of a good corporate citizen. I feel it is important to bring Ed Meyer's many extraordinary accomplishments to the attention of this body so that we may appreciate and honor this exemplary American.

There are many successful executives in this country, but relatively few have been at the helm of an industry giant for so long. Indeed, Grey Advertising is an industry giant—largely because of the vision, skill, integrity and humaneness of Ed Meyer. When he joined the firm, Grey had 1 office and 14 clients. Today, under Ed's leadership, there are 277 offices in 72 countries, including APCO public affairs here in Washington.

As a highly successful international entrepreneur, Ed Meyer has been a pioneer in leading U.S. firms to new markets throughout the world, thereby advancing America's position as a leader in the global marketplace of products and ideas. Ed has been an ambassador of the American way of doing business and an example of the best of American executives.

Ed is also a good employer. No one can run an organization for 25 years without building a lasting relationship of trust and respect with the individuals who are behind the successes. Ed is a good citizen, generously giving his valuable time and energy to the community. Grey Advertising is a model American company and Ed Meyer is a model executive.

Ed Meyer is truly an invaluable American resource and I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ed Meyer on the 25th anniversary of his enlightened leadership of Grey Advertising.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY, IN- DIA'S ENVOY TO WASHINGTON

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute and bid a fond farewell to Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray, India's envoy to Washington since 1992. I am certain he will be successful in achieving his goals when he returns to India.

During his service, relations between the United States and India have grown to new heights. In his position, he has stressed the importance of ties to India. High level visits by U.S. officials have increased significantly since Ambassador Ray came to Washington. Since Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao instituted his historic economic reform program for India in 1991, United States investment in India has grown at a substantial rate.

In Washington, Ambassador Ray has been able to express India's concerns in an articulate manner. He has publicized the huge market potential that India possesses for business investments and consumer goods. Also, he has worked to improve the strategic relationship between the United States and India in South Asia.

Since 1957, Ambassador Ray has served the citizens of the world's largest democracy. He has been a member of the West Bengal Assembly, a member of the Lower House of the Indian Parliament, Governor of Punjab, Chief Minister of West Bengal, and Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture for India. The appointment of such an experienced and respected public servant demonstrates the level of importance that the Government of India places on its relations with the United States.

Both Ambassador Ray and his wife, Mrs. Maya Ray, have played an important role in building United States-India relations during the post-cold-war era. When he returns to India, I am confident that Ambassador Ray will continue to be a strong advocate of cordial and fruitful United States-India relations.

I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Ambassador Ray for his service, and I wish him and his wife best wishes for the future.

January 31, 1996

TRIBUTE TO HY ROSENBLUM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay my final tribute to a man I have praised before on this floor, Hy Rosenblum of East Greenbush, NY.

May he rest in peace. His life was one long act of giving to his community.

Had he only served as assistant State attorney general, town attorney for Schodack and East Greenbush, and village attorney for Castleton, he would have inscribed his name on the honor roll of outstanding citizens. But he also gave 41 years of his life to Hudson Valley Community College.

He was appointed to the college's original board of trustees by Gov. Thomas Dewey. He was later named secretary of the board, and served in that capacity for more than 40 years. He did not miss a graduation at the college for 41 years.

But that was not all. In 1943 he created the Consideration Award for local high school graduates who had shown high regard for the personal and property rights of others. In 1946, he incorporated the Hudson Valley Broadcasting Corp., which led to the creation of radio station WROW and WROW-TV. He served on that board of directors as well. In 1957 he chaired the Rensselaer County Park Committee, and played a major role in establishing the Grafton Lakes State Park. He also participated in such community efforts as lobbying for more State police, and preventing the closing of the Fort Orange Paper Co.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Rosenblum's contributions were many and lasting. I was proud to call him a friend, and I speak for many others when I say I will miss him. You do not replace someone like Hy Rosenblum.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members to join me in a final salute to a great American, Hy Rosenblum, and in offering our condolences and deepest regret to his wife, Doris, and grieving family.

A FATHER'S LETTER TO SANTA

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most respected men in Tennessee, Jim Haslam, chairman of the Pilot Oil Corporation, recently sent me a copy of "A Father's Letter to Santa."

This letter was sent to Mr. Haslam by Kevin O'Neill, the head basketball coach of the University of Tennessee. This piece was originally written by David Chartrand, a columnist for the Olathe, KS, Daily News.

I hope that all of my colleagues and many readers of the RECORD from all across the country will take time to read this and pass it on to others:

A FATHER'S LETTER TO SANTA

DEAR SANTA: My five-year-old boy scribbled out his Christmas list. It's there by the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

fireplace. The Coke and M&Ms are from him, in case you're hungry. You know five-year-olds these days. The Cheezits are from me.

Santa, if you don't mind, I thought I'd go ahead and leave my list, too. It's long, but do what you can.

It's all I want for Christmas.

CHRISTMAS LIST FROM HIS FATHER

Santa, let my little boy grow up still believing that he has the funniest dad in the neighborhood.

Give him many close friends, both boys and girls. May they fill his days with adventure, security and dirty fingernails.

Leave his mom and me some magic dust that will keep him just the size he is now. We'd just as soon he stayed five years old three feet, four inches.

If he must grow up, make sure he still wants to sit on my lap at bedtime and read "The Frog and the Toad."

If you can help it, Santa, never let him be sent into war. His mother and I love our country, but we love our five-year-old boy more.

While you're at it, give our world leaders a copy of the "The Killer Angels," Michael Shaara's retelling of the Battle of Gettysburg. May it remind them that too many moms and dads have wept at Christmas for soldiers who died in battles that needn't have been fought.

Let our house always be filled with slamming doors and toilet seats, which are the official sounds of little boys.

Break it to him gently, Santa, that his dad won't always be able to carry him to bed at night or brush his teeth for him. Teach him courage in the face of such change.

Let him understand that no matter how nice you are to everyone, the world will sometimes break your heart. As you know, Santa, a child's feelings are fragile as moth wings.

Let him become a piano player, a soccer star or a priest. Or all three. Anything but a tax-and-spend Democrat.

Give him a hunger for books, music and geography. May he be the first kid in Kindergarten to be able to find Madagascar on a map.

The kid's a born artist, Santa, so send more crayons. May our kitchen window and refrigerator doors be ever plastered with his sketches of surreal rainbows and horses with big ears.

Through the years steer him oh so carefully to that little girl destined to be his bride. Let his mother and me still be around when he walks her down the aisle. If there's a just God, let her daddy be obscenely rich.

Grant him a heart that will cherish what his parents did right and forgive us for the mistakes we surely will have made over a lifetime of raising him.

Let him not hold it against us that he was born with my chin and his mother's ears. Time will teach him that these are God's ways of girding him for life's adversities.

Hold him steady on the day that he learns the truth about you and the Easter Bunny. May he take the news better than I did.

While you're flying around the heavens, Santa, make sure God has heard our prayer for this child: Lead my little boy not into temptation; deliver him from evil.

Be careful out there, Santa. And close the flue on your way up.

1989

IN MEMORY OF EFFIE OLIVER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the passing of Effie Oliver of Decatur, IL. Mrs. Oliver died last March after serving that community for decades in numerous caring capacities. Known especially for her devotion to children, the Longview Day Care Center of Decatur was renamed last October the Effie Oliver Child and Family Center in her honor. I would like to join the people of Decatur in offering my thanks in recognition of Mrs. Oliver's hard work, and my condolences to her surviving family.

Leadership and caring were a way of life for Effie. She donated her time and energy to numerous organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Democratic Women's Club, and the Women's Progressive Club. Mrs. Oliver was also a deaconess at St. Peter's AME Church and served on the advisory council at the Longview Day Care Center. Her husband, Bill Oliver, still serves the community as a Decatur city councilman.

In her over 20 years of service to the children of Longview Day Care Center Effie touched many lives. She improved the environment in which these kids spent their days, so it was utterly appropriate that when the center was renamed for her, it also was improved. The Effie Oliver Child and Family Care Center has expanded classrooms, brand new restrooms, and beautiful interior additions. A portrait of Mrs. Oliver hangs inside.

Mr. Speaker, in this day of increasing distrust in our neighbors and institutions, the life of Effie Oliver should be a reminder to us all of what great things can be accomplished when we give of ourselves. She led an exemplary life, and I am proud to have represented her in the U.S. Congress.

FAREWELL TO THE HONORABLE
KWEISI MFUME

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor an esteemed Member of the House as he departs to fulfill the role of chief executive officer and president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As I bid farewell to my colleague, I am saddened, but I rejoice and am pleased that my friend goes forward to guide and nurture our Nation's premier civil rights organization in its continued struggle on behalf of those less fortunate. He leaves an indelible mark on the institution and in the hearts of many. He has set himself apart as a distinguished Member of the House.

Since the 1960's, KWEISI MFUME has been a staunch supporter of civil rights and economic development and economic empowerment through his seven-point plan to revitalize

urban areas. As a member of the Banking and Financial Institutions Committee, KWEISI has proposed amendments to voice the concerns of public housing residents, and has sought to strengthen the Community Reinvestment Act.

As chair of the Congressional Black Caucus he heightened substantially the CBC's influence on major policy issues of concern, both domestically and internationally. In his efforts to ensure security, growth, and development for the African-American community, Kweisi has exercised his adeptness to build coalitions. His resourcefulness and ability to make allies is only one of his tremendous leadership qualities.

He leaves a legacy of leadership, commitment, and responsibility that must be carried on and preserved in this institution. He serves as an example to our youth and others who aspire greatness.

In fondly remembering his first days in Congress and his dear colleague advising Members of the correct pronunciation of his name, today we all know who he is and how to pronounce his name, and now we all cheer for his future and success.

Go forward my friend and do good work.

OPPOSES FRENCH GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR TESTING PROGRAM

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to voice my strong disapproval with the French Government's nuclear testing program. I join with many of my colleagues—and most the world community—in protesting the detonation of six French nuclear weapons in the South Pacific. That is why I am joining the congressional boycott of the French President's visit to Congress.

French President Jacques Chirac will appear February 1 before a joint session of Congress. I cannot of good conscience attend. France and the United States have a proud relationship of cooperation extending back to the beginning of our Nation. However, France's conduct in the South Pacific cannot be justified. Exploding nuclear weapons in pursuit of further weapons development contradicts the view of 175 nations—including France and the United States—who signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It also needlessly endangers the environment and people of the region.

Just last week, France acknowledged the presence of radioactive iodine in the lagoon near the Mururoa test site. Despite their declaration that the tests blast are perfectly safe, we have no way to know if this is true. Since the French Government refuses to allow independent assessment of the environmental impact of these nuclear explosions, I must remain suspicious. Are the people who live in the South Pacific threatened by nuclear poison in their region of the world? What will the ecological and human health threats 10, 20, or a 100 years from now?

Although the Clinton administration has officially denounced the French nuclear testing

program, its actions hardly match its rhetoric. I urge the White House to put real pressure on the Chirac government. Let us not forget our responsibility in this matter: the United States has long supported the French nuclear weapons program.

I must take special exception to the U.S. decision to allow French military aircraft to flying to the South Pacific test site the use of U.S. airspace. How can the world take seriously a United States criticism of the French nuclear weapons testing program when the United States refuse to take even the most basic action to resist the French action. The only assurance Congress can get from the U.S. State Department is that no nuclear materials are being transported "according to the best of our knowledge." This hardly represents strong scrutiny by our Government.

Now that the French Government has ended its series of nuclear detonations, I call on President Chirac to firmly commit his nation to end all future test. At the very least, France should declare the permanent closing of the South Pacific test site. France should also clean up the nuclear mess if left behind and allow independent monitoring the area. It is the least they can do for the South Pacific peoples who will have to live with the legacy of decades of nuclear weapons testing.

The rationale for nuclear testing ran out years ago. If the world governments won't stop this cold war relic now, then when? I look forward to the recognition by France that their ongoing nuclear weapons testing program was simply wrong. Perhaps we can now move toward a international ban on all future such explosive tests. The United States must continue to press for a comprehensive ban on all such future nuclear test explosions. And France must become an active player in these negotiations.

It is my hope that a change in the behavior of France's Government will allow me to participate in Mr. Chirac's next visit to Congress. I also look forward to a successful conclusion to the ongoing comprehensive nuclear talks so the world can take an important step toward nuclear disarmament.

HONORING WALTER HAGAN

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, few of us have the opportunity, desire, or even the ability to spend 50 years in any one profession. Those of us who do accomplish this amazing feat deserve special commendation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Walter Hagan of Dallas, TX, as he celebrates his 50th year in the airline business. Mr. Hagan's half-century tenure is particularly remarkable as the airline industry is highly competitive, oftentimes turbulent, and never a cakewalk.

Mr. Hagan started working for American Overseas Airline at LaGuardia Field on January 10, 1946. After working as an operations representative, he was transferred to Paris, Copenhagen, and then London where he was

appointed relief station manager for Europe. He returned to the United States where he worked his way up at American from lead agent in Dallas in 1949 to Dallas sales representative in 1964. After holding various positions with Braniff Airlines in the late 1960's and 1970's, Mr. Hagan returned to American Airlines in 1982 to serve as manager of special services.

It was in this latest position that I had the opportunity to see Mr. Hagan in operation and understand why he's been such a valued employee for 50 years. Mr. Speaker, Walter Hagan has extended hospitality to many Members of Congress, Senators, and other VIP's at the Dallas Airport. Luminaries such as Dolly Parton, Roger Staubach, and many others celebrated his 50 years with a January 10 luncheon in Dallas.

While Mr. Hagan recently announced his formal retirement, Mr. Hagan's admirers were not surprised to learn that he's still helping out at his office. So, even in retirement, Walter Hagan is still contributing and adding on to his now 50-plus years in the airline industry.

TOMHANNOCK UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the 22d district of New York is one of the most historic in the country. Our oldest churches, in particular, are virtual repositories of history.

The growth of those churches paralleled that of the communities they served. And nearly every one of them has a wealth of interesting anecdotal information worth preserving. One of these churches is the Tomhannock United Methodist Church in the Rensselaer County community of Valley Falls.

A constituent of mine, Mrs. Zillah S. Herrington of Johnsonville, was kind enough to forward a letter from the church's pastor, Rev. Gaylord Campbell. I'd like to share the letter with you, Mr. Speaker, and proudly place it in today's RECORD.

DEAR GERRY: We learn that the first sermon preached by a Methodist minister near Tomhannock was in 1788. From that small beginning, a service in Tomhannock that particular Sabbath Day, Methodism has a start in June 1789. Tomhannock had a preaching appointment is the erection of a church—it was built the summer of 1811 at a cost of about \$1000. This church later burned and the present one was built on the same site in 1845.

Before continuing the appointments of 1832 an interesting story of Christian adventure must be told. James Caughey, an Irish lad, was licensed to preach by the Tomhannock Class. For eight years he preached in our conference. Then on one special occasion following a season for prayer, he felt a call to return to Europe. On July 19, 1841, he set sail for England. His ministry took him to Dublin Limerick, Cork in Ireland and Liverpool, Sheffield in England. During those six years of untiring ministry fully 20,000 were converted by his preaching. While in England, he met a boy by the name of Wm. Booth and led him to Christ. That boy became the famous General Booth, head of the Salvation

Army. Our interest is intensified when we learn that a man from Tomhannock was instrumental in leading this famous leader of a worldwide known, religious organization to Christ. This is a great heritage that comes down to us.

In 1845, this present church building was erected on the site of the old church. The total cost of the building was \$3300. Subscriptions of \$300 and less made possible the building of the church. Roswell Brown had the contract for the mason work. This came to \$1200. Two men from Cambridge had the contract to the carpenters work. This bill totaled \$1400. This did not include the steeple which was extra. While the church was being built, a committee was busy raising funds to repair the parsonage. This also was done. In 1855, the Social Rooms in back of the church were added at cost of \$626.38. In 1859, the church bell was purchased at a cost of \$53,876. In 1866, the parsonage was rebuilt at a cost of \$2000. In 1871, the church was repaired and refurbished at an expense of \$1188.

The period from 1870 to 1880 reveals that Tomhannock Methodist Church was the outstanding rural church of the Conference in points of membership, missionary zeal and local activity.

In 1896, a building committee raised \$2100 which was used to redecorate the interior of the church. Three Gothic Pulpit Chairs (these are in the church today and used each Sunday) and a Pulpit were presented to the church by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Munro. The Rededication of the church occurred October 14, 1896. Dr. John H. Coleman preached the sermon.

DR. CORRIE BLAIR ENDURES

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 31, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, there are two causes for the exorbitant, excessive cost of healthcare in this country—the Federal Government and large insurance companies.

If it were not for the involvement of these two entities, medical care would cost only a tiny fraction of what it does.

If we paid for anything else through a third-party payor system, costs would skyrocket.

That is why I read with great interest the opening comments of a recent feature article about Dr. Corrie Blair in the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

I also would like to call attention to a similar story in today's Wall Street Journal entitled "A Magnificent Misfit" by W.E. Gutman.

I wish we had more old-fashioned doctors like Dr. Blair and Dr. Gutman.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel]

LOUDON WOMAN HAS BEEN PRACTICING MEDICINE FOR MORE THAN 54 YEARS

(By Don Williams)

"I'm one of a dying breed," says Dr. Corrie Blair.

"I don't like government medicine, I don't like insurance medicine. I don't like pharmacists telling you how to practice medicine."

If Blair seems set in her ways, she has reason to be.

She is 80 years old, although with her clear brown eyes and brown hair, she doesn't look it. She started practicing medicine when

common sense directed how to treat common colds.

In this age of HMOs, TennCare and other programs brought in by big business and government, the bureaucrats and politicians have laid down a thick stratum of regulation on what used to be an uncluttered profession.

When Blair entered medicine more than 54 years ago, so-called innovations, such as preventive medicine, boiled down to using good common sense.

These organizations and things they're doing now are all based on economics rather than treating the patient," says Blair in a clear, high voice. There was a time, however, a time when . . .

Blair was a child when the bridge was put across the Tennessee River in Loudon, cutting her family out of the ferry business. Her family's ownership of choice real estate made life easy for her. Maybe too easy.

It could be that's one reason she chose medicine. For a young lady in the 1930s, training to be a doctor was far from easy.

Blair made good grades in Loudon County High School, but while the boys were studying biology and algebra, she was studying "domestic science" with the other girls.

"The only thing they thought we could do was get married or teach school, but when I got out there was no one I wanted to marry who wanted to marry me, so I went to college."

She attended two years at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Ga., taking her first real science course there as a sophomore.

"I like science better than anything, so I thought, I'll study more science and be a doctor."

She returned to Tennessee and entered the University of Tennessee pre-med program.

"It wasn't too popular for women to do," she says, and her family and friends needed convincing that she was serious. Her first cousin, Dr. Blair Harrison, was chief of staff at Knoxville General Hospital, and he offered to let her take nurse's training to test her mettle.

"After that was over, I told them, why yes, I still want to be a doctor, and I applied to the UT College of Medicine in Memphis. Back then there were no dormitories and we lived in houses with residents. My family thought it would be OK. There was another girl in my class, and we went all the way through together."

It was while in Memphis that she met Dr. William Thomas McPeake.

"He was an old country boy, and I was an old country girl. We were staying at the same boarding house, and every evening we would get together on the front porch. I'd go for a walk and he'd go with me. He was working his way through."

McPeake graduated ahead of Blair, but stayed in Memphis to intern until she graduated in 1941. When he was called up for military training in Pennsylvania, Blair went to Philadelphia to serve her medical internship.

There, on Jan. 25, 1942, they were married. When McPeake shipped out to North Africa for service under Gen. George S. Patton, he left behind a pregnant wife.

"Our daughter, Molly, was 3 years old when he got back," she remembers. She was the first of four children.

Molly Peeler is a physician at Fort Sanders Regional Medical Center.

William T. McPeake is an orthopedic specialist, practicing mostly at St. Mary's.

Sara Louise Gilkey, now a lawyer in Lynchburg, Va., married a doctor.

Ed Blair McPeake operates the family farm, raising cattle in Loudon.

The children were all born in Loudon, and it was there where McPeake rejoined his wife after the war.

"I told him this is the garden spot of the world, and this is where I want to live."

By the time he returned, Blair had cobbled together a family practice.

Together they made house calls, mostly in a Jeep, like those McPeake knew in the Army.

"We used to deliver all the babies. We'd carry a little ether into the home and knock 'em out if they needed it. We'd spend the night with them and charge about \$25. If they didn't have the money, sometimes they'd give us something. If they were killing hogs, they'd give you some part of it, or maybe a chicken."

"We had real good luck. The Lord took care of us."

The pair bought a little house downtown, where they conducted their practice. Later they built the modern Loudon Health Care Clinic, of concrete and steel, and moved the little house out to their farm.

Blair, who kept her maiden name rather than face a mountain of paperwork to change it on licenses, certificates and other forms, was ahead of her time.

"I was the first in our hospital (the old Charles H. Bacon Hospital, now Fort Sanders Loudon Medical Center) to let a man come in for the delivery of his baby. It worked out well. I've had husbands jumping up and down when the baby came out."

"One of the old things, which is good, is stressing preventive care. I've stressed it all my life. We told people they shouldn't smoke. We had tobacco allotments on the farm, but quit growing it. We got to feeling guilty."

McPeake died three years ago, and despite hands, swollen at times from arthritis, Blair still wears her wedding rings on a chain around her neck.

People in town call her Dr. Corrie, and she has a personal relationship with literally thousands of them.

"I think it's real important for doctors to know their patients. In these new programs they just rush you through like a herd of cattle. They don't talk to you. They don't listen to you."

Blair still listens, even though specialists have taken away many of her patients.

She quit delivering babies, for instance, shortly after babies she had delivered began having babies of their own. These days, more often than not, find her visiting area nursing homes, a practice she enjoys.

Asked when she plans to retire, she says resolutely, "When something comes along and knocks me over. Of course, these new medical programs might put me out of business. If that happens, I'll find something else I like to do, but not any better."

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 31, 1996]

A MAGNIFICENT MISFIT

(By W.E. Gutman)

My father the doctor did everything himself without benefit of nurses, clerical staff, or drafty assembly-line consultation cubicles. He took your temperature as you sat on a white enamel swivel chair. He even drew blood from your finger and let it run up a thin graded tube as you marveled at the strange powers of capillary action.

This wonderful man had his own centrifuge, a gleaming autoclave and an old Roentgen that hummed with imperturbable omnipotence in a bright, cheerful room that smelled of lavender and cloves. When he administered injections, he'd deaden the point

of impact with a dry little slap, and he'd talk about this and that with neighborly solicitude long after the needle was out.

You were never surprised to learn that he'd pedaled several kilometers at night in the rain to deliver a baby on an old kitchen table, or to hold the hand of a dying village patriarch as family and friends looked on. Sometimes it lasted till morning. He'd go straight back to his office looking tired, but he'd smile, put on a fresh smock and patch up scraped elbows and knees, and he'd even ask how Aunt Lucy or Uncle John was feeling these days.

"How much do I owe you, doctor?" I'd often hear his patients ask.

"Oh I don't know," he'd answer, staring at his feet, clearly embarrassed by the question. "Whatever you can." Then he'd quickly add, "Don't worry if you're short. You can pay me next time."

Money made him feel uncomfortable. He had an almost prudish disdain toward it. "There is something incongruous about charging money to heal, relieve pain or save lives," he once told me. "I shall never get used to it"—a remarkable ethos for a man who, by his own admission, had embraced medicine to escape the abject poverty of his childhood.

"It all happened in dissection class," he recalled in a rare moment of wishful introspection. "I wept at the sight of my first cadaver. He was so very young, so very much alone, forgotten. Who is this wretched mass no one had claimed, I asked myself. Has he no family? Is there no one to mourn him? He was alive, he felt pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow. He had dreams. He loved. Was he loved in return? Could he have been saved? did poverty deprive him of good health or rob him of a decent funeral?"

A pre-med student who now boasts a Fifth Avenue practice, a New Canaan estate, and a yacht at anchor in a secluded cove on some Caribbean coral archipelago once asked my father what he considered to be the three most important medical taboos. My father replied:

"Do not operate unless your patients' life clearly is in danger. Do not overmedicate. Never charge more than patients can afford. Ignore the first two injunctions and you are unprincipled. Break the third and I shall call you a vampire."

I miss my father. He was incorruptible. He had no time for sophistry, no patience for equivocation, no room for the shaded areas separating right and wrong. Compassion was his guide, his patients' health and welfare his sole mission and reward. He lived frugally—"how much does one really need to live with dignity?" he once asked a wealthy colleague who found the question incongruous and contentious. My father died poor but debtless.

I wish I had a dollar in my pocket for every patient this 1935 summa cum laude graduate of the Paris Faculty of Medicine treated for nothing, for every leg of lamb or basket of

eggs he accepted in lieu of honorarium, for every debt he forgave. I would have had more than enough to afford the thorough checkup doctors denied me when I lost my job, when unemployment benefits ran out and I could no longer afford medical insurance.

I was 45 then. I am now 58. Will I find a doctor like my father when I retire and my meager scribbles barely cover the cost of a simple pine casket? They say it's cheaper to die than to live. My father devoted his career to reconstructing aphorisms. He was the magnificent misfit lesser men do not have the courage to be.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 1, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 2

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for January.
SD-562

FEBRUARY 5

1:00 p.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine Federal barriers to State and local privatization efforts.
SD-106

FEBRUARY 6

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
Immigration Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the use of the Supplemental Security Income program

and other welfare programs by immigrants.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review trends in Federal land ownership.
SD-366

FEBRUARY 28

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the Retired Officers Association, the Association of the U.S. Army, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, and the Blinded Veterans Association.
345 Cannon Building

MARCH 27

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of World War I, AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.
345 Cannon Building

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.
335 Cannon Building